REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,254.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month' ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,095 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. Sharp, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

	May 1872.		May 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Colombo	27
,, Carwar	20	,, Galle	28
,, Mangalore	21	,, Nagapatam	31
,, Cannanore*	22	,, Pondicherry	June 1
,, Tellicherry*	22	,, Madras	3
,, Calicut*	23	,, Coconada*	4
,, Beypore*	23	,, Visagapatam	6
,, Mormbai*	24	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Cochin*	25	,, Chittagong*	7
,, Allepey*	25	Pales Point	8
,, Tuticorin	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

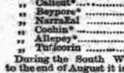
During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Allepey. The Steamers however will call at these ports weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal six miles North of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every Fortnight to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. D. Rucknson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th May 1872, at noon.

	May 1872.		May 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSSORAH	29
Arrive KURACHEE	15	Arrive BUSHIRE	31
,, Guadur	15	,, Bushire	31
,, Muscat	17	,, Linga	June 3
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bunder Abbas	4
,, Linga	21	,, Muscat	6
,, Bushire	23	,, Guadur	10
,, Fao	25	Leave KURRACHEE	10
Arrive BUSSORAH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	14

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

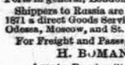
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th May 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and ITALY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 600 Horse Power, 2,210 T. s, Captain Fortoousoff, will be despatched from here on or about the 16th instant.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods through Bill has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,

Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 3,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named:—

WALAMO .....About 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 26th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£32	£15	£8
Suez	36	18	9
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	32	12
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (cash shipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship BRITISH STATESMAN, from London, are hereby informed of her arrival, and are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1872.

SHIPPING NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship GLANENSE, from Bordeaux, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our INSPECTION and COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunder.

Ed. BAUDRY & Co.,

Agents for Ship Glanense.

2nd May 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship MARS, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concern d.

Captain Homan will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain Homan, Ship Mars.

Bombay, 4th May 1872.

S.S. WALAMO, FROM LONDON.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—We beg to notify the arrival of the above Steamer. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately, and Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY without delay of their respective GOODS from the Custom House Bunder.

WALLACE & Co.,

Agents for Captain Owen, s.s. Walamo.

Bombay, 4th May 1872.

Wills' Celebrated Bristol

TOBACCOS;

Bird's Eye, Latakia,

Cut Cavendish, Smoking Mixture.

Per Tin, Cash, Rs. 1; Credit, Rs. 1-2.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 13th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain W. C. Agnoye, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,345 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned.

By Order of the French Consul.

G L & Co.—C R—N O—32 Bales Damaged Cotton.
G L & Co.—C S—N O—23 ditto ditto

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th May 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TEAK RAFTERS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the Mazagon Reclamation Company's grounds where they lie open for inspection about 5,000 best Teak Rafters of various sizes.

SALE OF FRESH OILMAN STORES, from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex Kingdom O'Fife.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 10th May, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of 54 packages fresh Oilman Stores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted spices, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, Robinson's barley and groats, assorted tart, some 2 lb. jam and 1 lb. tins assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, herrings, assorted soups, Lancastershire mushroom, herring a la sardine, Milton oysters, potted meats, cocoa, and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley Cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c., &c.

SALE OF SILK.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by invoice of 5 packages from Messrs. Charles Forbes and Co., on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hussonbhoy Golamhusson and Co.

16 Bundles Fine Silk.
12 ditto Yellow Silk.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Abdool Currim Hajee Ebrum—

17 Bundles White and Yellow Silk.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th May 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. MIRZAPORE, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. SIMLA, from Southampton, 11th April 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. MOOLTAN, from Southampton, 4th April 1872.
S.S. SICILIAN, from Liverpool, 7th April 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

MONSOON SUPPLIES FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, take the occasion of the near approach of the Wet Season to solicit from Residents in Out-stations a renewal of the commands with which they have been so liberally favoured in past years.

AS ALL THE SUPPLIES FOR THE COMPANY'S STORE DEPARTMENT REACH THEM BY THE SUEZ CANAL AND OVERLAND MAILS,

They may be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages.

The Company's system of OVERLAND IMPORTATION of Provisions, and the very large extension of their store business which has resulted from their adoption of specially low rates of charges for cash payments, enables them confidently to

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

LARGE SUPPLIES JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM The first English and Continental Houses.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

THE COMPANY'S STOCK OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,

COMPREHENDING	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BURGUNDIES, White, Red, and Sparkling, per doz., from	16 0 to 30	0
CHAMPAGNES (by the first shippers)	36 0 to 42	0
CLARETS, of the Company's well-known brands, from	11 0 to 36	0
HOCKS, Sparkling and Still	15 0 to 42	0
HUNGARIAN WINES (Red and White)	19 0 to 25	0
MADEIRA (a superb genuine Wine)	38 0	42 0
MOSELLES, Sparkling and Still	30 0 to 40	0
PORTS	21 8 to 38	0
SHERRIES (Unequalled Wines)	22 8 to 48	0
BRANDIES (of best brand only)	18 0 to 30	0
GINS, London Old Tom and Hollands	16 0 to 18	0
RUMS, Real Jamaica	18 0 to 24	0
WHISKEYS, Scotch and (L.L.) Irish	18 0 to 21	0
LIQUEURS (Absinthe, Aqua D'Oro, Chartreuse, Cherry Brandy, Citronelle, Curacao, Maraschino, Rose, Vanille, &c., from, per bottle	1 4 to 5	0

Affords a variety of choice at very moderate rates, offered by no other house in the Presidency.

BASS' PALE ALE, AND GUINNESS' STOUT.

IMPORTED THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BASS' ALE, ORDINARY PINTS, in original casks of 8 doz.	per doz.	Rs. 3 12	Rs. 4 0
ORDINARY QUARTS, in original casks of 4 doz.	ditto	5 12	6 8
IMPERIAL PINTS, in original casks of 8 doz	ditto	4 12	5 4
IMPERIAL QUARTS, in original casks of 3 doz.	ditto	8 0	8 12
GUINNESS' STOUT, PINTS, in original Casks of 8 doz.	ditto	4 0	4 4
QUARTS, in original Casks of 4 dozen	ditto	6 0	6 8

In quantities of less than one Cask, 4 as. per doz., extra.

THE COMPANY'S IMPORTS OF LAMPS, CUTLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND STONE WARES,

and other articles of daily domestic use, have been largely extended, and now afford an extensive choice of thoroughly sound wearing goods, at rates with which private import cannot (as formerly) maintain comparison.

PRICED LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
WINE, SPIRIT & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW LANDING,
EX "BRITISH STATESMAN,"

THE three fine brands of TREACHER and Co.'s (Limited) well-known PALE BRANDIES.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.
The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL, £1,500,000. RESERVED FUND, £444,000.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

THE General Statement of Affairs and Balance Sheet for 1871 which the Directors have now the pleasure of presenting to the Shareholders shows a net profit for the year of £186,428 8s. 10d. (including £10,096 0s. 9d. brought forward), after defraying current expenses and providing for all bad and doubtful debts.

An Interim Dividend of £90,000 for the first Half-year was paid in November last; and the Directors now propose to pay a like amount of £90,000 for the subsequent Half-year, making a distribution for 1871 of £3 per share, or 12 per cent. per annum.

The Dividend, free of income-tax, will be paid as usual on the 1st May, proximo, and after this payment has been provided for there will remain a balance of £5,428 8s. 10d. to be carried to the credit of the next account.

Mr. Abbuthoy, Mr. Binny Kay, and Mr. Reid, are the Directors who retire by rotation. These gentlemen are re-eligible, and the Court with pleasure recommend them to the Proprietors for re-election.

The Meeting will also have to elect two gentlemen as Auditors for the present year.

The Charters of Incorporation under which the Bank has been working for the last twenty years being about to expire, the Directors propose seeking from Government a renewal of them, and the present Meeting of Shareholders will be made special, for the purpose of considering and authorizing this application.

JAMES BLYTH, Chairman.

Threadneedle Street, 12th April 1872.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1871.

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.
To Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing Interest	636,046	9	2
Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing Interest	6,984,863	12	10
Balances due to other Banks	1,305,797	4	3
Cash deposited not bearing Interest	3,005,734	8	2
Cash deposited bearing Interest at	9,185,715	18	10
Total due to the Public	18,146,157	13	3
To Capital paid-up £1,500,000	0	0	
Reserve Surplus Fund	444,000	0	0
Insurance Fund	50,000	0	0
Dividends remaining unpaid	2,053	5	0
Balance of Profit and Loss after defraying all current charges	95,428	8	10
Due to Shareholders			2,691,481 13 10
			£20,237,639 7 1

Assets.

	£	s.	d.
By Coin and Bullion	1,048,840	11	9
Balances due from other Banks	1,573,535	6	9
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	6,441	0	0
	3,533,825	18	6
Government Securities	1,726,192	5	4
Landed or other Property of the Corporation	249,677	5	8
Debts secured by Landed or other Property	75,587	19	1
Notes and Bills discounted, or other debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of debts abandoned as bad	14,6 3,495	19	1
	£20,237,639	7	1

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
To Amount paid as interim Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1871	90,000	0	0
Balance	96,428	8	10
	£185,428	8	1
By Balance undivided at 31st December, 1870	10,096	0	9
Amount of Nett Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1871, after defraying current Charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts	175,332	8	1
	£185,428	8	10

CHARLES J. F. STUART, Chief Manager.
J. MACNAB, Chief Accountant.
JAMES BLYTH,
J. B. KEY,
A. MACKENZIE, } Directors.

Examined and found correct:—
W. H. HUGHES,
THO. W. L. MACKEAN, } Auditors.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

A DIVIDEND of FIFTEEN RUPEES, equivalent of £1-10-0 per Share, being at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. per Annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the year ended 31st December 1871, WILL BE PAID at this Office to the SHAREHOLDERS in INDIA on and after the 10TH MAY.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to the 10TH INSTANT, inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 8th May 1872.

S.S. PETERSBURG.

PASSENGERS are requested to embark by the s.s. PETERSBURG, to LIVERPOOL, as she will be despatched by 10 A.M. on FRIDAY, May 10th, 1872.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer OSCAR, from London, are hereby informed of her arrival, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

Bills of Lading to be sent for countersignature to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Higgins.

Bombay, 8th May 1872.

NOTICE.—A good REWARD will be offered to him who will RECOVER to the Undersigned or the Commissioner of Police a SEALED PACKET containing TWO HALF PIECES of CURRENCY NOTES of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND each, numbered C/87 55140 and C/87 52923 respectively, which packet has been lost on the way from Mandavie to Elphinstone Circle, in Fort. The said packet was addressed to Messrs Cassum Hajee Mitha at Jubbulpore, and it was sealed under the name of Cassumbhoy Mithabhoy in Goozerati characters.

CASSUM HAJEE MITHA,
Nacoda Street.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of Sir Archibald Bogle, Knight, late of No. 90, Westbourne Terrace, Hyd-Park, in the County of Middlesex, a Major-General of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, who died on or about the 12th day of June, 1870, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to Edward Macdougall Fogo, Esq., of Bombay, Merchant: Notice is hereby given, that a l Creditors of the said Sir Archibald Bogle are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 7th June 1872 next, and that the Administrator will after that date, proceed to distribute the E-tate of the said Sir Archibald Bogle, Knight, without reference to claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 7th day of May 1872.

REMINGTON & Co.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR P. E. WODEHOUSE, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

D. H. SYKES AND CO'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM OF BOMBAY VIEWS, WITH LETTER-PRESS DESCRIPTION.

Published Monthly. Price, Rs. 10.

Number 3 will be ready in a few days, and will contain—

1—THE QUEEN'S STATUE.
2—THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.
3—THE PUBLIC WORKS OFFICES.
4—A GROUP OF NATIVES.

VIEWS of BOMBAY and VICINITY always on hand. Specimen Books will be sent out for inspection upon receipt of address.

25A, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblentz.

Hocks.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAURENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts. 17 0	17 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts. 21 0	24 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Q's. 25 0	28 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts. 27 0	30 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Q s. 35 0	40 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The Celebrated Still Rock, in glass jugs)	20 0	22 8
Do. superior old	27 0	30 0

Moselles.

WINNINGEN	Qts. 20 0	22 8
Do.	Pts. 10 8	14 0
SCHARZBERG	Qts. 30 0	36 0
Do.	Pts. 18 0	20 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL ART EXHIBITION.

Mr. Wm. MUIR WHITE'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING OF THE INSTALLATION OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AS A G. C. S. I.

OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.
Admission.....ONE RUPEE.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY EVENING, 9TH MAY.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY Have the honour to announce that they will appear as above UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILLIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., Assisted by those admired Artists, Miss FANNY RAYNOR AND Mr. W. BENNEE, In the charmnig Play by Bulwer Lytton, Bart., entitled, THE LADY OF LYONS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Family Ticket, to admit three	10
Stalls	3
Gallery	2
Pit	1

BOX PLAN AND TICKETS FOR CIRCLE AND STALLS AT Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY is prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Co., Limited.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favorable terms current in Bombay, and in addition to certain lower rates per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT of SELLING LIQUOR, BHANG, and GANJA, for the year commencing 20th June 1872, in certain towns and villages of the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, will be SOLD by AUCTION on the 3rd June 1872 and following days by the Assistant Collector, at the Challisgaum Mamledar's Cutchery, which is close to the Railway Station at Challisgaum. A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

J. A. G. DUFF,
Collector of Khandeish.

Camp Nawapoor, 1st May 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Army Clothing Office, Lall Bagh, Parell, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES for the period ending 31st March 1873, up to 2 P.M. on the 15th instant.

Persons desirous of tendering for the above CONTRACT can obtain Form of Schedule and all particulars on application at the above Office.

G. A. LECKIE, Colonel,
Superintendent of Army Clothing.

Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 4th May 1872.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Messrs. ESSAW & SONS, Bohra Shopkeepers in the Market near the New Cloth Bazaar, of this City, have for some time been manufacturing and selling a spurious article called Vegetable Painkiller, being a colourable imitation in bottles, colour, and appearance of the celebrated Vegetable Painkiller widely known as Perry Davis' Vegetable Painkiller, and as such calculated to mislead the unwary. The Public is hereby cautioned against purchasing this spurious article. The only original and genuine Painkiller is that manufactured and sold by the Original Inventors and Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons of Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America, and is to be obtained from all respectable Dealers and Chemists in Bombay and other Indian Cities, and Wholesale from us the Undersigned.

None is genuine except signed by the Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons, and each bottle impressed with the word "Davis."

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Perry Davis & Sons,
Providence, R. I., U. S. America.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.—We beg to intimate that the undermentioned GOODS are on the way from Boston FOR SALE in this Market,

Ex American Ship NONANTUM,
Ex American Barque DUIVELAND,
via Mauritius, which left Boston on the 27th January last.

10,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL,
best refined, Devoe's packing in screw nozzle Tins.
600,000 to 700,000 Superficial Feet
LUMBER,
best quality, one, two and three inches thick.
142 Boxes Best Fresh
TOBACCO,
Leopold, Morgan and Powhatten Brands.
200 Cases Best Refined
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE,

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Bombay, 6th May 1872.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
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Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
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Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
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Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Railway.
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Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
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Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
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Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
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List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
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Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Spinnings Shares firm,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	110
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ins. issue	330
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,020
8,000	150	all		Erore Land & Pier Co. Ld.	130
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	810
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	990

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3'0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	109-1'5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	43-10'2	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	196-5'0	do.	Do. New Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	3,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co
800	1,250	all	50p.s.	Alexandra spinning
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills
750	2,000	all	300p.s.	Dharamsey Spinning
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s.	Manockji Petit's
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Monarjee Spinning
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s.	Royal

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,100xd.
200	2,000	1,100	75ds.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,000
250	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	350
150	12,000	11,000	200ds.	Apollo Press Co	7,900
200	2,500	all	215ds.	Bombay Press Co	2,325
200	500	all	33½ds.	Do New	550
100	1,500			Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,850	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,300
350	2,000	all	100	East India Press Co	3,100
150	2,500	all	350	Fort Press Co	9,300
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,070
200	1,000	all	100	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,275
250	5,000	1,867	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,190
300	2,000	1,000	75 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	1,000
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	670
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Emanuelly Press Co	850
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,075

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
50,000	50	all	45p ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'dg's Co.	24
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Tranchet & Co	460
2,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	25	10½	Do.	Chinu
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...		East India Bank
.....	200	15	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 1⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 15/16d.
Do.	Credits do.	1s. 11d.
Do.	Documents. 6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 1'0-0-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	293
Bar Silver	106½
Gold Leaf	16-10-0
Bar Gold 16 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-0
Australian Gold	15-13-0
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent of 1872	104½
Four per cent	101½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	101
Six per cent Municipal Loan of Bombay	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	92½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond. 87	

CALCUTTA.—4TH MAY.

Government Securities.—The Market continues weak and the transactions reported were only for investors' orders, within quotations.

In shares, the following transactions were reported:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,535, 1,540, and 1,545.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 100, and one small lot at Rs. 102.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 4th May 1872.

Open 349½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	48,137 8 8
Merchandize	100,097 14 1
Earth Trains	1,159 0 0
Electric Telegraph	679 2 0
Total Rs.	150,093 6 9

Corresponding week in May 1871.

Open 312 Miles.

Coaching	40,863 15 9
Merchandize	110,086 12 6
Electric Telegraph	340 7 6
Total Rs.	151,291 3 9
Decrease	1,197 13 0

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—8TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 7th May, 8-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 7 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 8th May, 1-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 27 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 8th May, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 30 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 8th May, 10-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 37 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 8th May, 10-35 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 46 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 7th to 8 P.M. of the 8th May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 59	0 19
,, Galle	19 17	0 33
,, Kurrachee	2 7	0 2
,, Madras	4 25	0 20

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 8th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 8th May, 5 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 8th May, 12-15 P.M. From America via Russia, one without date. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

KURRACHEE, 8th May, 8-25 P.M.—Russian line interrupted.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 8th May, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south west, thermometer 80.

CARWAR, 8th May, 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 87, barometer 30-07.

TUTICORIN, 8th May, 12 noon—Weather fine, wind east south east, thermometer 82, barometer 29-825.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH MAY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolens & Coir bills	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 12s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.
Overland	Coffee, Steamer	£2 15s. 0d. to £3
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sail ing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Sail	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	Suez, April 26.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Elgin (s)	Hutton	Liverpool.
	Marmion (s)	Bradt	Port Said.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeil's b	Coast and Goa.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST vie SUEZ CANAL.

Name.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Yeddo	1800	Bombay	April 19
Negra		Bombay	April 20
Agra	1700	Calcutta	April 20
Rochdal	1225	Calcutta	April 20
Earl of Lonsdale	1500	Calcutta	April 20
Calcutta	3000	Calcutta	April 25
Surprise	1650	Japan	April 2-
Red Gauntlet	1650	Calcutta	April 20
James C. Stevenson	1225	cutta	May 6
Tockya yoen Byan	897	oon	May 20

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 24—Golconda, s.s., Coleman, from Suez—with Mail.
24—Bywell Castle, s.s., Satterley, from Bombay.
25—Meikong, s.s., Bordan, from Marseilles.
26—Edith Emily, s.s., Ralt, from Rangoon.
26—Oscar, s.s., Higgins, from London.
26—Queen Victoria, s.s., Joy, from Sunderland.
27—Emiliano, s.s., Larin ga, from Liverpool.
27—Widewake, ship, Nacoda, from Judah.
28—Crosby, s.s., T. G. Vaile, from Calcutta.
28—Commodore, s.s., Morrison, from Bombay.
28—Drummond Castle, Mellitchie, from London.
29—Delhi, s.s., Wilkinson, from Bombay—with Mail.
29—Khedive, s.s., Stewart, from Calcutta—with Mail.
29—Lorne, s.s., Butcher, from Bombay.
30—Hooghly, (M. M.) s.s., Rapatel, from China—with Mail.

May 1—Ionia, s.s., J. W. Firth, from Sunderland.

DEPARTURES.

April 24—Golconda, s.s., Coleman, to Bombay.
24—Bywell Castle, s.s., Satterley, to Bremen.
26—Meikong, s.s., Bourdan, to China—with Mail.
26—Edith Emily Castle, s.s. Ralt, to Falmouth.
25—Queen Victoria, s.s., Joy, to Calcutta.
26—Americana, ship France, to Moulme n.
27—Emiliano, s.s., Larinaga, to Manila.
27—Arundel, ship, Croker, to Juddah.
28—Crosby, s.s., T. G. Vaile, to London.
28—Oscar, s.s., Higgins, to Bombay.
28—D'Assas, F. T. S., Lagougine, to Toulon.
28—W deawake, ship, Nacoda, to Calcutta.
29—Emirne, s.s., Baron, to Mauritius—with Mail.
29—Khedive, s.s., Stewart, to Suez.
29—Delhi, s.s., Wilkinson, to Suez.
29—Lorne, s.s., Butcher, to Liverpool.
30—Hoogh y, s.s., Rapatel, to Suez—with Mail.

May 1—Ionia, s.s., J. W. Firth, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

April 2—Otterburn, s.s., Mitchelson, from Hodoodah.
—Portcbool, ship, Munsam, from Chutenam.
9—Corra Linn, ship, Steven, from Cardiff.
16—Countess of Elgin, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
25—Commodore, s.s., Morrison, from Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Oriflamme, 3,665 bundles iron bars, 173 bundles iron nails, Dhurumjee Jewa; 3,003 bundles iron bars, Damodhur Pragjee; 10 bags sodawater bottles, Sumsoodin and Abdoolally.

Leith (s), 15 cases slates, Abdoolally Jewakhan.

Andromeda, 1,640 bundles round iron and 11,292 bundles iron nails, Stenhouse and Co.

Doxford, 1,689 bundles pig lead, Stenhouse & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Walamo (s), 16 bales papers, Cajee Ebram Noor Mahomed; 10 cases soap and 2 cases perfumery, Hajee Molodin Jusub; 120 cases iron sheets, A. R. Suleman.

Leith (s), 225 bundles iron sheets, T. Essoofally; 100 iron plates, Heptoola Allibhoy.

Petralus g, 79 drums linseed, 60 kegs white zinc, paints, and 25 drums turpentine, Abdool Hoosein.

Palermo (s), 800 zinc plates, Ed. Baudry and Co.

British Flag, 15 cases champagne, Payne and Co.

Prince Oscar, 3 cases brandy, Payne and Co.

Roodee, 15 cases claret, Payne and Co.

MARS, 500 boxes candles, Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS—8TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mabel, 107 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touch and Co.

Sidney Dacres, 100 bales cotton, Munorbhoy Luckmichund; 100 bales cotton, Leggatt and Co.

Andromeda, 500 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.

Petersburg (s), 1 bale cotton, Ameerchund Sonderjee; 149 bales cotton, Kessowjee Potamber & Co.; 5 cases tea, Geo. W. Wheatley & Co., 100 bales cotton, Lalljee Enderjee; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Jaitha; 5 bales rags, Framjee Dhunjee.

Belgium (s), 509 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales wool, Dongersey Gopejee; 900 bundles coir yarn, Goolamhuson Currimbhoy; 500 bags linseed, R. I., Southern & Co.

Hannah Law, 150 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.

Ashgrove, 110 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touch & Co.

Whitburn (s), 29 bales wool, Vizbondasdas Amrutlal; 70 bales cotton, Lalljee Inderjee; 49 bales cotton, Runchordass Motibhund; 100 bales cotton, Monore Hurruckchund.

Bellona (s) 35 bales cotton, Rowchund Manekchund; 95 bales cotton, Goculdass Shamjee; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.; 104 cases coffee and 140 cases dry ginger Soondeedass Mo ljee; 20 bales cotton, Jairaz Chotram; 32 bales cotton, Kessowjee Pittamber; 60 bales cotton, Herachund Kheldass; 50 bales cotton, Oomersy Rowjee; 50 bales cotton, Behren Brothers; 54 bales wool, Pursotum Morjee; 30 bales cotton, Sewchund Moteechund.

Othello (s), 2,925 bundles coir yarn, Finlay Scott & Co; 320 cwts horns, Hasson Noormomed; 350 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co.

Columbian (s), 60 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian (s), 10 cases cardamoms, Koosall Dewchund; 11 cases cardamoms, Hurjeewan Madowjee; 40 bages galls, B. I. S. N. & Co.

Nachimoff (s), 10 bales hides, Moledina Veerjee; 13 bales hides, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hussen & Co; 4 chests ganza, Monsee Gonjee; 17 cases heerabole, F. Mahomed & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Nachimoff (s), 320 packages cloves and 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nachimoff (s), 3 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Aretusa (s), 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Pianque Vinay & Co.; 25 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Arctusa (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sandringham, 800 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Columbian (s), 2 chests indigo, Mmodbhoy Mahomedally Misrec.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS

					Rs. A. P.
1,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds. 6 lbs.	4 8 0
2,650	,,	,, ,,	40	,, 39 ,, 7 lbs.	4 13 3
3,750	,,	,, ,, (coarse)	40	,, 39 ,, 8¼ lbs.	5 8 9
500	,,	,, ,,	40	,, 39 ,, 8¼ lbs.	5 10 0
500	,,	,, ,,	40	,, 39 ,, 8¼ lbs.	5 10 0
300	,,	,, ,,	40	,, 39 ,, 8¼ lbs.	5 11 3
1,500	,,	,, ,, (fine)	40	,, 39 ,, 8¼ lbs.	5 11 6
1,500	,,	,, ,, ,,	45	,, 39 ,, 9 lbs.	6 12 6
1,000	,,	,, ,, ,,	45	,, 39 ,, 7¼ lbs.	5 4 9
3,000	,,	,, Jacconets	45	,, 20 ,, 2¼ lbs.	2 8 9
4,500	,,	,, ,,	40	,, 20 ,, 2½ lbs.	2 3 0
200	,,	White Mulls (G. E.)	40	,, 20 ,,	2 9 6
400	,,	,, ,, (P. P.)	40	,, 20 ,,	2 11 0
4,800	,,	,, ,,	40	,, 20 ,,	Rs. 3-3 to 4 3 0
1,500	,,	Turkey Red Mulls	40	,, 20 ,,	3 7 6
1,000	,,	,, Cambrics	24	,, 20 ,,	4 1 0

COTTON.

50	candies	New Nariad,	ready	Rs. 243½
50	,,	,, Dho lera,	,,	,, 264
50	,,	,, Do.	,,	,, 263-64
50	,,	,, Do.	,,	,, 265
75	,,	,, Fazpore,	,,	,, 267-73
50	,,	,, Joria,	,,	,, 244
25	,,	,, Vinjar,	,,	,, 265½
50	,,	,, Broach M.G.,	,,	,, 273 74

YARNS.

5	bales	T. Red Yarns, No. 40	... ...	As. 23½ per lb.
3	,,	,, ,, ,,	No. 40	,, 25½ ,,
10	,,	,, ,, ,,	No. 40	,, 28 ,,
20	,,	,, ,, ,,	No. 30-60 (to arrive)	,, 28½ ,,
25	,,	,, ,, ,,	No. 30-60	,, 15½ ,,

METAL.

1,000 Copper Braziers ... ... Rs. 55 per cwt.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 8.

Joseph, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Khandeish.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 8.

Batt, Vety. Surgeon, Bengal Stud Departm nt, on duty, to Hampper Stnd.

Stock, Captain, Bombay Sapper and Miners, on leave to Kirkee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 4.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C B, C.S., to be a Commr. in Oudh.

Mr. Gore Ouseley, C.S., to be a Commr. in the Punjab.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint Surg. Alfred Adams Mantell, M.D., of the Ben Med. Service, to join medical charge of Simla, vice Dr. J. Elliott.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Central Provinces Commission:—

May, T. Wake field, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, to be Judge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpore.

Capt. J. A. Temple, Asst. Commr., 2nd class, to be Judge of the Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore.

Mr. J. W. Sawney, Assist. Commr., 3rd class, to be Asst. Commr., 2nd class.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by H. M's. Secy. of State for India extensions of leave for the periods respectively specified against their names:—

Mr. F. S. Wigram, 6 months.
Mr. T. H. H. Shore, 6 months.
Mr. J. Nasmyth, 6 months.

The services of Lt.-Col. J. F. Tenant, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the P. W. Dept.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. J. Platts, Inspt. of Schools, 4th grade, in the Central Provinces, the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Educational Department of those provinces:—

Mr. J. Kibble, M.A., Head Master High School, Sagar, and Offg. Inspr. of Schools, 4th grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment, vice Mr. Platts, retired.

Mr. Thomson, Offg. Head Master High School, Savar, is confirmed in his present appointment, vice Mr. Kibble, promoted.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the follow ng promotions in the Central Provinces Poli e:—

Capt. S. S. Sutherland, Dist. Supdt., 3rd class, and Offg Dist. Supt., 2nd class, to officiate as Dist. Supdt., 1st class, vice Maj. Stewart, Dist. Supt., 1st class, absent on furlough.

Mr. J. J. Higgins, Dist. Supt., 3rd class, to officiate as Dist. Supt., 2nd class, vice Capt. Sutherland.

Mr. T. E. Vandergucht, Dist. Supt., 4th class, to officiate as Dist. Supt., 3rd class, vice Mr. Higgins.

Mr. R. Hamilton, Dist. Supt., 5th class, to officiate as Dist. Supt., 4th class, vice Major Vandergucht.

The Rev. J. Baly, and the Rev. F. W. Homer, Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment, have been granted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr. C. H. James, Probationary Assistant Conservator of Forests, of the 3rd grade, in Bengal, is reduced (in consequence of his failure to pass in the vernacular), to the grade of Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from this date.

Mr. W. S. Halsey, Magistrate and Collector of Cawnpore, is appointed to officiate as Commr. of Cotton and Commerce with the Govt. of India during the absence of Mr. H. Revell-Carnac, or until further orders.

Mr. W. S. Halsey assumed charge of the Office of Commr. of Cotton and Commerce with the Govt. of India on the forenoon of the 22nd ult.

Subsidiary leave for fifteen days is granted to Mr. Francis Fedden, Asst., Geological Survey of India, to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before a medical board, with a view to obtaining leave to England on medical certificate.

Capt. W. J. Heaviside, R.E., Asst. Supt., 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Supt., 2nd grade, from 5th April 1872.

Lt. J. Hill, R.E., Offg. Deputy Supt., 3rd grade, will revert to his substantive appointment as Asst. Supt., 1st grade, with effect from 4th April 1872.

Maj. Richard Macdonald, Deputy Supt. of Rev. Surveys, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Supt. of Rev. Surveys, Lower Circle during the absence on privilege leave of Col D. C. Vanrenen, or until further orders.

Capt. William Henry Wilkins, Ben. S. C., Asst. Supt., 1st grade, Rev. Survey Dept., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Supt. of Rev. Survey, 2nd grade, from the 26th March 1872, the date on which Capt. J. Cooke, Deputy Supt., 2nd grade, embarked for Europe on furl u h.

Furlough on leave for one month, with effect from the 14th inst., is granted to Maj. F. L. Playfair, Madras S. C., Deputy Supt., Port Blair and the Nicobars, to enable him to proceed to Madra in view to applying for one year's furlough to Europe.

Appointments.—Capt. M. Protheroe, Asst. Supt., Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as Deputy Supt., vice Maj. Playfair, during the absence of the latter officer or until further orders. This appointment has effect from the date on which Capt. Protheroe assumed charge of the office from Maj. Playfair.

Capt. R. J. Wimberley, Ben. S. C., to officiate as 1st Asst. Supt., Port Blair and the Nicobars, vice Capt. Protheroe.

Mr. G. D. Grimes to officiate as 2nd Asst. Supt during the absence of Capt. B. Rogers, who has applied for two years' furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. Colledge, 2nd Regt. Central India Horse, is granted 30 days' preparatory leave from the date in the current month on which he may avail himself thereof, to proceed to Bombay in anticipation of the grant of furlough to Europe under the Regulations of 1868.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to confer upon Mr. Cowasjee Nusserwanjee, Supt. of Mails in the Hyderabad and Soosaun line, the title of "Khan Bahadoor" as a personal distinction, in recognition of the zeal, energy, and efficiency which he has displayed in the discharge of his duties.

Appointment.—With reference to For. Dept. Notification No. 87/63, of to-day's date, Capt. G. H. Trevor, Second Asst. Resident, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad in addition to the duties of his own appointment, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 12th April 1872.

With reference to For. Dept. Notification No, 813 G., dated 23rd April 1872, Capt. A. H. R. Campbell of the 2nd Regt. Madras L. C., Commandant Resident's Escort and Officiating Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, reported his departure from Hyderabad on the forenoon of the 16th April 1872, on the preparatory leave granted him by the above notification.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. N. L. Berkeley, Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency, Calcutta, is allowed furlough to proceed to England for eighteen months with subsidiary leave for fourteen days.

Mr. H. Cowie is appointed to officiate as Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased, as a special case, to re-appoint Capt. J. A. J. Colquhoun of the R. A., whose tenure of appointment expired on the 8th Feb. 1872, to be a 3rd class Commsy. of Ordnance, vice 2nd Capt. N. D. Garrett, retired.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lt. John Corsc-Scott of the Ben. S. C., Qr. Mr. 37th (The Meerut) Regt. of N. I.,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868 embarking at Bombay not before the 13th May 1872.

The services of Lt. Wimberley, of the 2nd Bat. 12th Foot, 1st Wing Sub., 36th (The Bareilly) Regt. of N. I., at the disposal of the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to direct that paragraph 10 of G. G. O. No. 695, of the 17th Nov. 1863, be altered, and made to read as follows:—

Para. 10. Men of limited service who have full six years to serve will be allowed a bounty of sixty (60) Rupees.

Those who have five years to serve, a bounty of fifty (50) Rupees.

Those who have four years to serve, a bounty of forty (40) Rupees.

Those who have three years to serve, a bounty of thirty (30) Rupees.

Men who have less than three years of their first term of service unexpired, may volunteer, if they re-engage at the same time, when they will receive the bounty on re-engagement, in addition to the full bounty on volunteering.

Men who have any period less than three years to serve of their first period of service, but do not declare for re-engagement, will not be permitted to volunteer.

Men who have any period less than three years of the second period of service to perform, will not be permitted to volunteer.

These rules are relaxed to the following extent in favour of men enlisted in India, or who are domiciled within it, whether of Eu opean parentage or otherwise, but who have never been out of the country.

Such men if they have less than three years of their first time of service unexpired, and decline to re-engage, or who have less than three years of their second term of service to perform, will be permitted to volunteer without bounty for any regiment open to receive them.

The services of 2nd Capt. H. S. Clive, of the R. E., are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Dept. with effect from the date of his appointment in that Dept. in the North-Western Provinces.

The following extract, paragraphs 13 and 17, of a Military letter the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 62, dated the 21st of March 1872, are published for general information:—

13. Mr. A. Crombie has been appointed an Asst. Surv. on the Ben. Establishment. His commission will be dated 30th March 1872. He has received orders to embark for Calcutta before the 1st June 1872.

17. As Mr. Crombie will embark for India before the other candidates, he will not receive the appointment by him at Netley, as a service for full pay pension (vide paragraph 9 of despatch to India, No 127, of the 15th April 1865).

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Col. William Maxwell, of the R. A., Chief Engr. and Secy. to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works, Oude,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay not before the 24th June 1872.

Capt. Herbert Maynard Ramsay, of the General List, Infantry, Dist. Supt. of Police, Bengal,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 103, dated 20th April 1872.—Granting Surg. C. J. Eves of the 1st Madras Mcd. Est., in medical charge of the 6th Inft. Hyderabad Contingent, thirty days' leave of absence from the 1st May 1872, or date of departure, to proceed to Bombay preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The services of Lt. N. C. Martelli, of the Ben. S. C., 2nd Wing Sub. 39th (The Allygurh) Regt. of N. I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the For. Dept.

With reference to the Notification issued by the For. Dept., No. 1015 P, dated 25th April 1872, the services of Capt. F. G. E. Warner, of the R. A., lately in attendance on General Rubber Sing Bahadoor of Nepal, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C., with effect from the 16th instant.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Hydcrabad Contingent, 5th Infantry.

Capt. W. E. Chambers, of the Ben. S. C., to officiate as Wing Sub. during the period Lt. J. J. Kennedy may officiate as Adjt., or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Asst. Surg. B. Evers of the Medl. Dept. in medical charge 18th (The Alipore) Regt. of N. I.,—date of arrival at Bombay, 18th Oct. 1871.

The services of Lt. J. S. Biscoe, of the R. A., a candidate for the Ben. S. C., are placed at the disposal of the F. W. Dept.

The undermentioned medical officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surg. Maj. Arthur James Payne, M. D., of the Med. Dept., Supt. of the European and Native Invalid Depôts at Bhowanepore and Dullunda,—for one year under the Regulations of 1854.

The services of Maj. H. Moore, of the Bombay S. C., Interpreter to the C.-in-C. in India, late Comdr. the Coolie Corps with the Cachar Column of the Lushai Expeditionary Force, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency from the 1st May 1872

The services of Asst. Surg. J. McGregor, of the Med. Dept., Offg. in medl. charge, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the North-Western Provinces.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions:—

Staff Department.

Lt.-Col. W. C. Mac Dougall, Deputy Supt. of Studs, to officiate as Supt. of Studs during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt.-Col. J. K. Cooper, or until further orders, vice Lt. Sir C. W. D'Oyly, Bart., proceeding on furlough.

Lt.-Col. E. S. Jackson, 2nd class Asst. and Offg. 1st class Asst. to officiate as Deputy Supt. of Studs, vice Lt.-Col. W. C. MacDougall.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surg. George Olaus Baillie, M. D., of the Medl. Dept., in medical charge of the 6th Ben. Cavy.,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—

Ens. (now Lt.) Charles Aubrey Coles, of the 2nd B t., 12th Foot, 1st Wing Sub., 36th (The Bareilly) Regt. of N. I., 31st Jan. 1871.

Ens. (now Lt.) C. A. Coles, of the 2nd Bat. 12th Foot, 1st Wing Sub., 36th (The Bareilly) Regt. of N. I., admitted to the Ben. S. C. in G. G. O. No. 487 of this date, will rank as Lt. in that corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 31st Jan. 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt. John C-lledge, of the Ben. S. C., 3rd Squad. Officer, 2nd Regt., Central India Horse,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Quarter Master General's Department.

Lt.-Col. C. M. McGregor, Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., to

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

PARIS, 8TH MAY.

The defeat of the Carlists in Spain is not decisive. Don Carlos has not been made prisoner.

The Government have laid before the National Assembly a bill authorizing the establishment of a Council of War to try Marshal Bazaine.

LONDON, 7TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull, and prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollera	7¾d.

The Manchester Market has been dull, and prices are drooping.

7 lb. Shirtings	8s. 3d.
8¼ " "	9s. 9d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 3¼d.

Arrival from Bombay—Richmond.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 8TH MAY.

The s.s. Simla, with the outward Indian mails, left here for Bombay to-day at 2 P.M.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 1ST MAY.

The steamer Otterburn, having completed her repairs, will shortly leave this port with the remainder of the pilgrims for Bombay.

The steamer Hooghly, belonging to the Messageries Maritimes, with her disabled propeller, arrived here yesterday, and left the same evening for Suez. It is to be hoped that she will not come to grief in the Red Sea.

One institution is very much needed in this place, viz., a Money Order Office for remitting money to England in small sums. There has been a rumour afloat that a Money Order Office to be connected with the Post Office is to be started for India; of course, Aden would also be included in the circle; if so, it would be a great boon to the public.

The new land electric cable is nearly laid down. It is to be hoped that it will work better than the one laid down first.

It is rumoured that the Pasha of Hodeida is to have an electric wire established from Aden to his city, but it is very much feared that the turbulent Arabs will soon destroy it.

It is indeed a very great pity that the Europeans of any nation have not made advances into the interior of Arabia. In its present state everything is wild and uncivilized, and of course will naturally remain so as long as the present race of people remain in that part of the country and prevent Europeans from penetrating there for the purposes of commerce and civilization. Very probably the day may arrive when the Cross will yet rule over the Crescent.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 19TH APRIL.

About nine o'clock this morning, the P. and O. Company's s.s. Mirzapore, Captain A. Parish, arrived in harbour with the English mail of the 19th ultimo on board. The s.s. Mirzapore left Suez on Friday, April 26th, at 10-30 A.M., closely followed by the s.s. Surat. On the same day she passed a Turkish gunboat. On April 30th she passed a French troopship bound to Suez, and shortly after the P. and O. steamers Khedive and Delhi. She arrived at Aden on 1st May at 0-50 P.M., and sailed on the same night at 8-10 P.M. The Surat had just arrived. On March 7th stopped and signalled the P. and O. s.s. Pekin bound for Suez. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. & Mrs. Richey and European female servant.
Col. Stewart.
Mr. Ardaseer Cokerjee.
Capt. Reynardson.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Staff Assist. Surg. Drury.
Staff Assist. Surg. Grant.
Mrs. & Miss Collins.
Capt. E. Maunoch.
Mrs. Farley.
Mrs. Leighfield.
Mr. Vine's native male servant.
Mr. J. Alcock.
Mr. & Mrs. W. Simpson.
Mrs. J. Simpson and native male servant.
Mrs. R. Christie.
Mr. E. Haskew.
Mr. D. Sheppard.
Mr. E. Curtis.
Mr. Serbers Harris.
Mr. Allee.

FROM SUEZ.—Col. Hodgson's native male servant.

FROM ADEN.—Colonel Gosling; Captain Phipps; Begum Musheeden and Mo. haruckshaw; Hajee Osmer Essack, wife, child, and 3 infants; Mariambee, friend, child, and servant; 8 native servants of Begum Musheeden; Hajee Abdool Rheman, 8 friends, and 3 children; Hasum Kader Khan; Said Ali; Moonshee Shadut Ali, 17 friends, and 1 child; Dhanoo and 8 friends; Mergamdee and 3 friends; Abdool Kurrim Khan and 6 friends; Umjat, mother, wife, and child; Kurrum Ali Mosha and 4 friends; Mahomedsheriff and wife, friend and child; Soomar and friend; Hasemmolla and 5 friends; and Futty Mahomed.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 19TH APRIL.

The tribunal of Arbitration on the Alabama claims met at Geneva on Monday, *pro forma*, and received the English and American countercases according to the terms of the Treaty. With the English case they also received a protest of declaration informing them that the step was taken without prejudice to the negotiations in which we are engaged with the American Government, and reserving our rights under that head. This protest is intended to prevent the arbitrators from going on with the cases as put before them, and so to keep us safe until the 15th June, when the meeting for business will be held, and when the actual work of arbitration must either be definitely suspended or must be carried out. The whole question is, *does* it keep us safe? There is a strong conviction here that it does not, and Lord Russell, enforcing that view, is to move on Monday week an address to the Crown, praying that all proceedings under the arbitration be suspended unless the indirect claims are formally withdrawn. The Ministry, although they profess their intention to suspend the proceedings by the 15th June, if these claims are not withdrawn, are going to oppose Lord Russell's motion, on various grounds, one of which is that it interferes with constitutional practice, another that it will hamper them in their negotiations, and a third that it is a menace to the United States. The real reason, however, is the last. Hopeless as the case appears, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have not given up all hope of the American Government even now receding from its position, and they cling to the notion that Lord Granville's last despatch will work conviction in the minds of President Grant and Mr. Secretary Fish. Mr. Gladstone's idea is that, when the Americans are slowly coming round to the belief that their negotiators made a mistake in including the indirect claims, it would be a pity to interfere with so wholesome a process, and that an imperious summons to stop proceedings would have that effect. Now, there is no doubt that American opinion is coming round to our view, and that they would be glad of an opportunity to withdraw from the position taken up if they could do so without seeming to "knuckle down" to John Bull. The *New York Tribune* has gone the length of saying that there is no question of England paying consequential damages; the American Government does not expect them to be paid, and will not press them. From this frank admission to a formal withdrawal there is a very slight interval which is represented rather by a nation's ideas of dignity than by any matter of substance. But while this is true enough Mr. Gladstone may draw the wrong inference from it. He thinks a little more time without further pressure from this side will complete the conversion of the Americans; whereas the fact seems to be that the Americans do not openly declare their change of view, because they hope that we will not stand firm, and that they will thus be saved the pain of recantation. Convince them that, far from wavering, we are more determined than ever, and they will surrender the point at once rather than lose the Treaty. Now Lord Russell's motion, if it did nothing else, will at least put our resolution beyond all question or doubt. The bugbear of American susceptibilities need not alarm us from making a plain statement of what we may mean, but it may prove very dangerous if we allow it to frighten us into any sort of concealment. The actual difficulties connected with the Washington Treaty arose from that very cause. If any confidence were really felt in the Government's conduct of the negotiations, Lord Russell's motion would not be proposed, but what is feared is that the Cabinet will act when the 15th June comes as they acted when the 15th of April came—that is, they will be in the middle of negotiation when June arrives, and then at the last moment they will accept some *insidious suggestion from the American Minister* which will leave us in the hands of the arbitrators to decide all the claims direct and indirect, if they choose. From what I learn of Mr. Gladstone's opinions, I believe that at present he is not at all likely to make any more dangerous concessions. He now considers that the reply by Mr. Fish to Lord Granville's last despatch will really close the correspondence, the whole of which will then be placed before Parliament; and I think he looks upon the Washington Treaty as gone. But then Mr. Gladstone is impulsive and ardently attached to peace; he is strongly swayed by Mr. Forster, who, I am told, is the pro-American member of the Cabinet; and it is highly probable that as June approaches the Premier's resolution will ooze out at his finger ends, and he will snatch at some excuse for still adhering to the Treaty. Lord Russell wants to fix him to his resolution while the firm fit is on, so that the country may be saved from any subsequent relapse into abject panic. I do not anticipate, however, that his Lordship will carry his motion; perhaps he will not even press it to a division. There is a profound dislike entertained here of any interference with Ministerial responsibility, and if the Government presses that point I think they will secure a majority in both Houses. Besides, as the formal notice in the declaration to the arbitrators of an "express reservtion of all Her Majesty's rights, in the event of a difference continuing to exist between the high-contracting parties as to the scope and intention of the reference," is really very clear and decided, there is a strong inclination with many persons to wait at least until we learn how the terms are received in America before we say anything more. This feeling has indeed already influenced Lord Russell himself, for he had first given notice of his motion for Monday next, and then postponed it for a week.

From a friend who has just returned from Paris, where he met all the American negotiators, the chief of whom, Mr. Caleb Cushing, he had known years before in the States, I learn that these gentlemen are, or profess to be, very confident that in presenting a counter-case we have given a decided advantage to their side. They seem to think that their Government will stand firm, and that if the arbitration falls to the ground the result will appear to be entirely our work. This boasting tone which General Schenck here has assumed, from the very first, must be taken for what it is worth—mere blarney and braggadacio. My friend also says that he is perfectly convinced from the hints the Americans let fall, that if we had only expressed ourselves at the outset with sufficient firmness the indirect claims would ere now have been withdrawn. The Americans, in fact, counted on the well-known pliability of our statesmen, and were pertinacious, in order to allow the tendency full time to operate. I dare say this part of the story is true enough, but if Mr. Cushing, Mr. Evarts, and the rest, thought a week ago that we were disposed to give in, they will be less confident now that they read our counter case, issued yesterday. Whatever may be thought of the sufficiency of our protest or declaration, there can be only one opinion about the counter case. It is a most able production, a most conclusive, indeed, crushing reply to the American "indictment." No unbiassed American could read it without admitting this. In interpreting the duties, and limiting the obligations of neutrals, in examining the special cases of alleged grievance, in analysing the original American case, and in dissecting the specific grounds on which damages are claimed, the document takes an unassailable position in a most masterly way. I am also delighted to see that, unlike the original case, it does not shrink from carrying the war into the enemy's camp. One retort is rather neat, while it is perfectly fair. The Americans have the impudence to claim for the expenses of their cruisers, even of the blockaders who were engaged in warlike operations and would have been so had no Alabama ever taken the sea. Our counter case shows to demonstration that the work of the cruisers in pursuing the Alabama was a mere pretence—that more than once they might have captured her with a little energy; it therefore points out that the Americans did not "use due diligence," and that consequently they, not we, are liable not only for the cost of the cruisers but for the prolonged success of the privateers! I think the impression produced on any one who carefully reads this counter case must be that, should the arbitration be confined to the direct claims, we shall be held guiltless on every single point, and the Americans will not be awarded one farthing, unless it should be a million sterling or so as *solatium* for all the trouble they have taken.

Before quitting this matter I should mention that we have at length reports from Washington through New York channels that the American Cabinet has decided upon withdrawing the indirect claims. Very likely the report has but slender foundation, but it is something to have it even started in such a quarter, and if it indicates a desire to prepare the public mind in America for concession, the incident may be regarded as a most hopeful symptom. Should President Grant really determine on such a course, the resignation of Mr. Fish, his Foreign Secretary, seems inevitable.

Perhaps, however, the great sensation of the week here has been an article published in yesterday's *Telegraph* on the critical state of the relations between France and Germany. For a week or two past the Berlin Correspondent of that journal has been communicating somewhat alarmist intelligence as to the talk in official and military circles there on the subject of France. He has described the Prussians as being gradually provoked to the fiercest wrath by the language of the Paris press, the unconcealed determination of the French people to be revenged for their defeats, and the preparations, military and otherwise, made in France to hasten on the day of revenge. Prince Bismarck, according to this authority, had borne the provocations of those terrible French as long as he could, and could now bear them no longer. Dreadful things were going to happen. Following up these statements the *Telegraph* yesterday had a leader, sensational in the most serious sense of the word, for it announced, in the most positive terms, serious intelligence. This was to the effect that Count Arnim, the new German ambassador to the French Republic, was on his way to Paris with a message of the nature of an ultimatum, requiring the French at once to cease their military preparations, reduce their forces, and renounce their ideas of vengeance. If the ultimatum is rejected, then, we are told, the German troops will at once advance from the occupied departments into the interior of France and seize just so much of the country as they may consider needful to bind over the French to good behaviour. Now there is one thing to be said at the outset about this message; if Prince Bismarck has sent it, he is plainly bent on renewing the war, and yet further punishing France by the aggrandisement of Germany. He asks what he must know to be utterly impossible. How could M. Thiers undertake for his countrymen that they will renounce their ideas of vengeance? The explanation given of Bismarck's motive, too, reveals a depth of infamy, which, unscrupulous as he is, I should be slow to credit him with. He and his countrymen are disappointed because France is recovering herself so fast; they hoped she would be crushed and helpless for twenty years at least, instead of which she seems likely to get more prosperous than ever, her industries are all thriving, and she has organised an excellent army. Therefore, say the Germans, let us check her returning prosperity either by keeping her constantly in alarm, or by a fresh war which will enable us to annex Burgundy and the Ardennes as well as Alsace and Lorraine, and get £100,000,000 more of cash. This coldblooded calculation, with a view to extracting fresh plunder from a weak but rich neighbour, is supposed to be essentially Bismarckian in character, but I cannot credit it, and I distrust the source from which the news comes. I do not believe the Germans would pick a quarrel with their sorely-harassed neighbours merely for the heinous sin of having begun to prosper, and I question whether Bismarck would keep his own organs in the press, the German politicians and capitalists, and all other English correspondents quite in the dark, for the sake of giving this momentous news to one correspondent. The Continental houses here disbelieve the story, and it is flatly contradicted from Paris, but the real truth must soon be out, and we shall then know whether the Berlin narrator is the victim of a hoax, or has unwittingly built too large a superstructure on a very slender foundation.

Disaster still follows Mr. Gladstone's Government in all its ways. On Tuesday it was defeated by a majority of exactly 100 on a motion by Sir Massey Lopes, a Conservative county member, to alter the incidence of local taxation and throw part of the present burden, or rather more than two millions sterling of it, on the Consolidated Fund. The Ministry were deserted not only by above a score of Liberals who voted against them, but by a much larger number who would not vote for them, an incident which shows the laxity of party discipline. In the discussion on the Ballot Bill, too, an amendment to exempt from punishment any voter who showed his voting paper with any other than a corrupt intent was carried by a majority of 1. An attempt by the Government last night to cancel this amendment was again defeated by a majority of 28 in the largest House of the Session after a sharp and acrimonious debate. The vacancy at Tamworth has resulted in a Conservative gain by an overwhelming majority, adding another to the almost unbroken list of Ministerial disasters for the last twelve months. It is not easy to say in what sort of constituency a Liberal could now find any hopes of success. Of course the Conservatives are jubilant, and the Ministerialists enraged as well as despondent. The question is, how will it all end? Mr. Gladstone seems to have lost control over his party, while his colleagues lack the most ordinary elements of political management. In this matter of the Ballot a very slight amount of care would have averted all chances of such an awkward collision. What the Government had to do was simply to hit upon some mechanical device to prevent the voter from *proving*—not from saying—how he voted; and the difficulty would never have occurred. Many good Liberals, like Sir George Grey and Mr. Bouverie, were scandalised at the idea of inflicting three months imprisonment on a man who might in perfect honesty or inadvertently, show his voting paper to the bystanders. Even Mr. Childers opposed his late colleagues on the point. Now the danger is that not only will the Conservatives in the House of Commons be more aggressive and mischievous than ever, but that the Lords will be encouraged to throw out the Bill.

The money market has been easier this week and the cotton market steadier. Discount has not risen again, but I suspect the ease is only temporary, and that we shall yet have another rise in the Bank rate before long. Gold is still being withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Oriental Bank's report for the year 1871 was adopted at the meeting yesterday. It shows, as usual, a very prosperous state of things. The net profit, after defraying current expenses and providing for all bad and doubtful debts, was £185,428-8-10, and a dividend, making with the distribution in November last 12 per cent. for the year, was declared. The balance sheet shows that the amount of bills in circulation not bearing interest is £6,948,863-12-10, and the deposits £9,191,450-6-10. Among the assets are coin and bullion £1,948,849-11-9, Government securities £1,726,192-5 4. and notes and bills discounted £14,653,405-19-1. At the close of the meeting it was made special to authorise an application for the renewal of the Charters.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, had their meeting on Tuesday, when the report was adopted. The profit for the year ending 31st December last was £74,938-17 6, and a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year, making 7 per cent. for the year, was declared. The reserve fund was raised to £500,000, and a balance of £883-19 is carried forward. Mr. Donald Larnach has retired from the Board, and Sir William Grey, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was elected to the vacant seat. The deposits held by the Bank amount to £3,103,073 12 1, and the bills receivable, loans, &c., to £6,186,001-3-6.

The export of cotton manufactures to Bombay last month was as follows:—plain cottons, 22,768,937 yards; dyed and coloured cottons, 30,52,762 yards; printed cottons, 1,975,166 yards; and twist, 437,050 lbs. For the three months of the year, the shipments of plain cottons amounted to 58,596,993 yards, against 48,981,217 yards in the corresponding period of last year.

The *Daily Telegraph* was solemnly burnt to-day on the Stock Exchange to mark the sense which the strictly honourable, veracious, and matter-of fact frequenters of that temple of probity entertained of the intolerable impudence of a journal at presuming to interfere with their exclusive right to hatch *canards*. This proceeding had reference to the story of the ultimatum addressed by Germany to M. Thiers.

BOMBAY.

THE BENCH.—By pressure of matter, we are compelled to withhold our report of the Bench meeting on Tuesday.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Mr. J. B. Peile, Director of Public Instruction, left Bombay for Matheran on Monday.

THE NAWAB OF SURAT.—Yesterday morning H. H. Meer Goolam Babs Khan, Nawab of Surat, who came to Bombay to visit Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, left Bombay for his native country.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday last was 37 feet 9 tenths; on the corresponding date last year it was 47 feet 6 tenths.

ASSAULT.—Hurry Mowar and three others were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with assaulting Abdool Ally Heptoola and Lookmanjee Bhaijeebhoy, and were each fined Rs. 10.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday one Chuggun Gullal, a cultivator by caste, was charged with attempting to defraud the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, by overriding. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 7.

RUN OVER BY A BUGGY.—A Hindoo named Pandoo Gopal was on Tuesday knocked down and run over by a buggy on the Baboola Tank road. He was seriously injured and conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The driver of the buggy is now in custody.

THE RANEE OF THE LATE KHUNDERAO GAEKWAR.—We mentioned yesterday the arrival in Bombay of the Ranee of the late Gaekwar. It is said that the Ranee has arrived here with the object of petitioning H. E. the Governor to get an increase in the allowance granted to her at present.

BARODA.—A correspondent of the *Dnyan Prakash*, in a long letter, describes the various acts of tyranny, oppression, and cruelty perpetrated by the Gaekwar of Baroda. The writer accuses the Bombay Government of neglect of duty as a paramount power, and blames it for not taking any measures whatever to bring Mulharao to his senses.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—On Tuesday a Hindoo named Chooneelal Khutanee, residing at Mandvee, reported to the police that last week he entrusted to his servant by name Ghirdaree Patell a letter containing certain half currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 2,000, which were given to him for registering in the Post Office, and since then he has not made his appearance. The police are making the necessary enquiries.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Sturm	Pielke.
Overture	Giralda	Adam.
Valse	Marien	Gung'l.
Selection (Op.)	Barber	Donizetti.
Quadrille	Rigoletto	Tinney.
Gallop	Bondebry Club	Calkin.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, two Hindoos named Purshotum Moorar and Syana Nursoo were charged with having in their possession a silver watch, a gold ring, and a driver's badge, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The prisoners were remanded till the 11th inst., in order that the parties to whom the watch and ring belong might have an opportunity of coming forward to identify the property as theirs.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY.—Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., the liquidators of the company, invited the shareholders to meet them yesterday at their office for the purpose of laying before them the final report of the liquidation. Mr. Hamilton Maxwell was called to the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman stated that owing to the leases with Government not being ready the liquidators were not in a position to submit the final report. The meeting was, therefore, adjourned.

NEW PERSIAN MANUAL.—We have received from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co., a book of modern Persian and English phrases intended for the use of officers and others studying the Persian language. The book is very neatly got up, and although we are not competent to give an opinion as to its philological merits we should judge that it is calculated to be useful to those for whom it is intended, as it is compiled by an officer of the Hyderabad Contingent, revised by a moonshee with a very long name, and so far as we know it is the only manual of the kind in existence.

SOMETHING LIKE A TABLE DELICACY FOR BOMBAY.—The Tudor Ice Company have just received a quantity of apples from Boston. They are preserved in ice, and consequently come to Bombay with their natural crispness and flavour unimpaired. We have been shown some of them, and they are not only well favoured in appearance, but possess a taste nectrous compared with the taste of that sodden thing denominated "apple" in India. When we can get apples in this delicious state of preservation from America the Suez Canal may yet be the means of letting Anglo-Indians make the acquaintance of the unequalled fruits of their own country in their season.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—In the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, Rabee Esoo, a noted thief, was charged with attempting to steal a silver anklet from the person of a Hindoo lad, aged about seven years, named Guma Cumbla. The boy stated—"I am seven years of age. While I was going to market yesterday, prisoner came up and without saying anything began to remove the anklet from my foot by force. I cried out, and a sepoy came and apprehended the prisoner." The prisoner had nothing to urge in defence. He was convicted and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

DEATH OF MOONSHEE ABBEB BOOLA AT BARODA.—We learn that two days after the death of Bhow Scindia, Dewan to the late Gaekwar, Moonshee Abeeb Boola, one of the favorites of the deceased Gaekwar, and who was imprisoned by H. H. Mulharao, also died in prison. The sudden death of these two men has created a great sensation among the Baroda people. It is said that the moonshee was liberated from prison a week before his death, but soon after the death of Bhow Scindia he was again imprisoned because it is reported that he knew well the circumstances under which Bhow Scindia came to his death, and it was his intention to lay the whole matter before the Resident at Baroda.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.—A meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., the liquidators, for the purpose of appointing Mr. Charles Douglas, a partner in the firm, an additional liquidator. Mr. J. G. Smith was called to the chair, and, after reading the notice convening the meeting, he explained that he was the only partner of the firm in Bombay, and that, as he was going home, it was necessary to add Mr. Douglas's name as a liquidator. The assets of the company have been finally wound up, and it was only to distribute the remaining assets to those who had not yet claimed them that the liquidators were continued in office. On the motion of Mr. G. R. Wilson, seconded by Dr. L. P. de Rozario, Mr. Douglas was elected a liquidator of the company. The meeting then separated.

THE BRANDY TRADE AT DAMAUN.—The *Bombay Summachar* learns from a reliable source that Government now demand the whole duty on the boxes of brandy coming to Bombay via Damaun and Surat. A Borah merchant ordered some time ago nearly 14,000 boxes of brandy from England. He got about 8,000 of them via Surat on a reduced charge, but the authorities at Surat now object to deliver him the remaining 6,000 boxes unless he pays whole duty upon them all. For similar reasons the Surat authorities refused to deliver a large number of boxes belonging to three Parsee merchants of this city. It is said that the Borah merchant intends to adopt legal proceedings against the Government, on the ground that the order for taking the whole duty on such goods coming from Surat was not published by them for the information of the public.

THE DEWAN TO THE LATE KHUNDERAO.—It is well known that the late Bhow Scindia was a great favourite of the late Gaekwar, who had appointed him from a very humble position as his Prime Minister, and the State affairs were entirely conducted through his advice. Bhow was removed from this responsible post by the orders of Government for having attempted to bribe a military officer at Baroda. The late Gaekwar so much liked him that he always kept him in his presence, and although another person was nominally appointed as his Prime Minister, the late Khunderao always used to consult on every matter with Bhow Scindia. Thus Bhow was raised to the highest position in the State, but after the death of the Gaekwar, he lost his influence and position. When H. H. Mulharao was installed on the gadee, he considered that the cause of all confusion and mismanagement in the state was due to Bhow, and that it was he also who had caused his imprisonment during the life-time of his brother. He therefore called him to his presence and preferred certain charges against him, and sentenced him to fourteen years' imprisonment. The suspicious circumstances attached to his death are that when a week's time was remaining for his liberation he died suddenly in a day's sickness, and that his body was burnt without any enquiries being made as to the cause of his death. Instances of *Khutputism* in the native States are well known. Even the Kings, their Prime Ministers, and other superior officers are always in fear of their lives, because it is too common a practice in native States to administer poison in food, &c. It is said about Bajee Rao that he never ate his food before the cook partook a portion of it, and when he took his khana he never used to sit in a given place, but sat wherever he liked. This was because he had so much dread of his life. It is said about Govind Rorya, Dewan to one of the deceased Gaekwars, that while he was going on a pilgrimage he died on the road, and it was alleged that he met with his death by severe beating from some of his enemies. It is said that Bhow Scindia's death was caused similarly. It is suspected that Bhow's death was caused by some person or persons with the object of gaining Mulharao's favours or pleasing him. It is a matter of great regret that a man who at one time occupied the highest position in the Baroda State, and who at one time used to come in contact with high Government functionaries, died so suddenly in prison, and that no steps were taken to enquire about his death before his body was burnt. —*Jami-i-Jamshed.*

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

FEAST OF ASCENSION OF OUR LORD—9TH MAY.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Commun'on.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 125 and 348.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer. Hymn 121.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
8 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 160 and 121.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. ELGIN, 889 tons, Captain A. Hutton, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 4,305½ bales cotton, 1,210 bales wool, 1,493¾ cwts. galls, 1,074 cwts. coir yarn, 689 cwts. hemp, and 50 cwts. coffee.

THE SHIP CELESTIAL EMPIRE, 1,278 tons, Captain John Hills, arrived on the 7th instant from Shields (December 20) with a cargo of 1,653 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. MIRZAPORE, 2,090 tons, Captain A. Parish, arrived yesterday from Aden and Suez with a cargo of 16 casks wine, 27 packages coffee, 3 boxes specie, 136 boxes gold and silver, 338 casks beer, and 361 packages piece goods.

THE S.S. MARMION, 585 tons, Captain W. Barff, sailed yesterday for Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 4,260 bales cotton, and the following passengers:—Mr. H. Swartz, Miss Eliza Horn, Mr. G. Bonn, Mr. A. Wank, Mr. L. Nantz, Miss Sara, Mr. C. Auster, and Mr. Molke.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	MAY.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
0 42 a	6 4	Thursday 9	6 6m	3 5
0 19 m	4 3		6 41 a	3 5
0 17 a	6 0	Friday 10	7 36 m	7 0
0 53 m	3 8		7 16 a	2 11
1 55 a	5 5	Saturday 11	7 11 m	6 5
1 25 m	2 10		7 53 a	3 3
2 37 a	4 8	Sunday 12	7 45 m	5 2
2 22 m	2 9		8 38 a	1 6
3 44 m	1 7	Monday 13	8 21 m	1 0
4 14 a	2 2		9 23 m	0 3
3 41 a	0 8	Tuesday 14	9 9 m	0 0
6 a	2 10		10 25 m	0 11
		Wednesday ... 15	9 56 m	2 9
			11 40 a	0 11

Moon—First Quarter, 15th, 8h. 56m. P.M.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1872.

PROCEEDINGS of a meeting of the Bombay Committee, held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Monday, the 6th instant, at 10 A.M.

Present—Dr. Bhau Daji, in the chair; T. C. Hope, Esq., C. S.; G. W. Terry, Esq.; Major Moore, V.C.; Gerald Seymour V. FitzGerald, Esq.

Mr. FitzGerald submitted a statement, dated the 6th May 1872, showing the actual and estimated expenditure from the originally sanctioned amount of Rs. 20,000, actual expenditure being Rs. 16,684, the balance to be eventually returned when all present liabilities have been defrayed.

Read letter from Mr. Ravenscroft regarding a grant of Rs. 6,000 to the Committee, the reply of the Government of India, and the reply of the Committee.

A statement regarding expenditure on jewellery, musical instruments, photographs of jewellery, Bombay works, coloured sketches, &c. The whole sum expended is Rs. 2,145, out of the grant of Rs. 6,000.

Mr. FitzGerald having tendered his resignation previous to his departure to England, and the Committee having accepted it, it was proposed by T. C. Hope, Esq., C. S., seconded by Major Moore, V.C., and carried,—"That Mr. G. W. Terry be requested to accept the office of Secretary and take charge of records, &c."

Proposed by G. W. Terry, Esq., seconded by T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S., and carried,—"That Dr. Bhau Daji be appointed to act as President of the Sub-Committee on Mr. Terry's resignation of that office."

Proposed by G. W. Terry, Esq., seconded by Major Moore, V.C., and carried,—"That the best thanks of the Committee be now given to Mr. G. S. V. FitzGerald for the effective and able manner in which he has carried on the duties of Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Committee, and that he be requested to continue Joint Honorary Secretary with Mr. Terry and interest himself in the affairs of the Committee during his residence in England and correspond with the Committee on the subjects connected with the Exhibition."

Proposed by Major Moore, V. C., seconded by Dr. Bhau Daji, and carried,—"That the best thanks of the Committee be voted to Mr. G. W. Terry for the able manner in which he conducted the laborious duties of the office of President of the Sub-Committee."

Proposed by G. W. Terry, Esq., seconded by G. S. V. FitzGerald, Esq., and carried,—"That a vote of thanks be accorded to the officers of the Cotton Department who have interested themselves in purchasing and forwarding articles from the districts, viz, Messrs. Wilkinson, Turner, and Walton, and especially to Mr. C. Wilkinson for his subsequent able and zealous assistance afforded to the Sub-Committee in selecting, arranging, cataloguing, packing, &c., the selected articles forwarded to England for the general Exhibition."

The thanks of the meeting having been given to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

G. W. TERRY,
Honorary Joint Secretary.

AN ATTEMPT TO CHEAT THE FIRM OF MESSRS EWART, LATHAM, & CO.

AT the Fort Police Court on Tuesday, before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, assistant in the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., appeared with his solicitor, Mr. Peile, and laid an information against Liladhur Dewsey and Nursey Liladhur, whom he charged with attempting to cheat the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.

Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee said—I am an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., of Bombay, merchants, and attend to the consignment of goods through that firm. I know Liladhur Dewsey and Nursey Liladhur, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, who have lately, as I believe, traded here as partners. On the 9th February last, Liladhur Dewsey came to me at Messrs Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s office, and showed me two samples of cotton, which appeared to me to be samples of old Dhollera and new Cutch cotton, and informed me that these samples were samples of a shipment of fifty-seven bales—twenty-seven Dhollera and thirty new Cutch—which he was about to make per the ship Prince Patrick. He asked me to take the consignment on behalf of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.; and to make an advance thereon of £9 and 10s. per bale for the old Dhollera, and £10 per bale for the new Cutch. I agreed on behalf of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co. to make this advance, but arranged that I should have the cotton inspected in bulk when being pressed, and to this Liladhur Dewsey agreed; and I accordingly sent two men named Hurrydas Govindjee and Hurruckchund Hunsraj, whom I employ for this purpose, to the Scott Press, Bombay, when I was informed that Liladhur Dewsey showed them cotton and the samples taken as I believe by Hurrydas Govindjee and Hurruckchund Hunsraj, and which they gave to me, were samples such as had been shown to me by Liladhur Dewsey. On or about the 15th February Liladhur Dewsey handed to me the mate's receipt for the fifty-seven bales per Prince Patrick for the purpose of receiving the advance thereupon as agreed, and which advance but for the events next hereinafter detailed would have been made at the agreed rates by Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co. In the meantime we had received from board the ship Prince Patrick samples of cotton waste said to be taken from the fifty-seven bales of cotton shipped by the said Liladhur Dewsey, and the nature thereof caused us to land the bales to which such mate's receipt referred, which bales were afterwards surveyed by Captain Dixon, Lloyd's Surveyor, and Mr. R. L. Crawford, of Messrs. Remington and Co. The said bales of cotton are now and have ever since they were so landed been in the godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., and consist, as I verily believe, of cotton mill waste, sweepings, and refuse mixed with seed, cotton yarn, and other matters, and saturated with oil. On the 3rd of April last the said Nursey Liladhur came to the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co. and admitted that he was a relation and partner of the said Liladhur Dewsey in this transaction, and that he had purchased from Mooljee Vurson fifty-seven bales of cotton at Rs. 60 per bale, which was the cotton afterwards shipped per the Prince Patrick. When asked by me at the instance of Mr. Maitland, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., how, having only paid Rs. 60 per bale, he had asked Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co. to advance £9 and 10s. and £10 per bale, he replied that he did it for his profit. The said Nursey Liladhur afterwards asked Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co. through me to allow him to remove the bales, which request was refused. Had the said Liladhur Dewsey shown to me on the 10th February last the sample of the fifty-seven bales, now in Messes. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s godowns, I would not on behalf of my said employers have agreed to make any advance at all. I charge the said Liladhur Dewsey and Nursey Liladhur with attempting to cheat the said firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., and I pray that a warrant or warrants may be issued for their apprehension.

The application was granted as prayed for. The accused were apprehended and placed before the magistrate yesterday morning, Mr. Turner, of Messrs. Chalk and Turner, appearing on their behalf. The informant was recalled and identified the prisoners referred to in the foregoing information.

Mr. Turner then applied to have the prisoners released on bail, stating that he had a good defence in the case.

Mr. Peile submitted that he had nothing to say about the application, and left the matter entirely to his Worship's discretion.

Mr. Turner said that he was not prepared to go into the case. He had received no instructions from his clients as yet.

Mr. Peile said that he had no objection to the case being postponed to some other day.

The Magistrate pointed out to Mr. Turner the serious nature of the charge, and said that he would not admit the prisoners to bail unless each of them entered in their own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 15,000, and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 10,000 each.

The case was then fixed for hearing for Wednesday next at 11 A.M.

THE "HABEAS CORPUS" CASE.

JAMES W. T. WILSON VS. MINNIE WILSON.

THE enquiry in this case, in which the applicant, by obtaining a writ of *habeas corpus*, required his wife to show cause why she should not deliver up to him his daughter Annie Elizabeth, was resumed yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Dr. Dallas, paupers' attorney, appeared for the applicant; and Mr. Macpherson for the wife.

The cross-examination of Mr. Wilson was continued by Mr. Macpherson.

Mr. Pigot, after consultation with Dr. Dallas, said that after the evidence the applicant had given in cross-examination, he should withdraw from the case, being of opinion that the application could not be sustained.

Dr. Dallas said that after the answers Mr. Wilson had given in cross-examination, he should, with his Lordship's permission, withdraw from the case as paupers' attorney, in which capacity he had given the brief to Mr

SUBSCRIPTION IN AID OF THE SHIPWRECKED SAILORS AT MADRAS.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been opened at Madras towards the relief of the sailors who were shipwrecked at Madras last week. At a meeting of the Committee held on Monday, the following resolutions were carried:—

1. Captain Crowther be authorised, in communication with Mr. Lawson, to use his discretion in affording immediate pecuniary aid to the ships' officers who have lost all their clothing.

2. That a fresh kit be furnished on their embarkation to men of the Burlington, Hotspur, Misser, and Ardbeg.

3. That Messrs. Binny and Co. be solicited to telegraph to the Calcutta Superintendents of the British India Steam Navigation Company for instructions as to giving passage at a reduced rate to Calcutta to the two hundred or more natives, the crews of the wrecked dhonies, belonging to Chittagong, and ports near Calcutta, and that this charge be borne by the fund.

4. That on the embarkation of the distressed European seamen now in the Biden Home, or in hospital, a sum, to be settled hereafter, be given to the captains of the vessels in which they embark, for payment to the sailors on their reaching their destination.

5. That particulars be ascertained respecting the families of the officers and seamen who lost their lives in the cyclone, and that some provision be made for the temporary relief of their widows and children.

It was resolved to solicit the Master Attendant to join the committee of this fund.

THE EXECUTION OF KOOKA PRISONERS AT MALEHR KOTLA.

THE *Gazette of India* of Saturday contains the, following:—

From E. C. Bayley, Esq., C. S. I., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.; to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

In continuation of my letter No. 569, dated 22nd March last, and with reference to your reply No. 1,270, dated 11th April 1873, on the subject of the summary execution of Kuka prisoners at Malehr Kotla, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council is now in a position to pass final orders in this painful case.

2. His Excellency in Council has maturely considered the facts stated by Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Cowan, and the expressions of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion contained in your letters of the 19th January No. 23-C, the 7th February No. 59-C, and of the 16th February No. 78-C, and, without recapitulating all the circumstances of the case, which will be found in the memorandum appended, he thinks it right to recall the following leading facts to your recollection as being those on which his decision proceeds.

3. On the 17th January 49 persons, many of whom were wounded, were, by Mr. Cowan's orders, blown away from guns at Malehr Kotla without trial. That these persons had been guilty of a great crime there is no doubt, but both the manner of the execution and its excessive and indiscriminate severity stand in need of the strongest justification. In the opinion of His Excellency in Council nothing short of absolute necessity could justify these proceedings. If any judicial enquiry, however summary, had taken place, a distinction might have been made between ringleaders and followers, and the usual mode of punishment would have been employed. At the time when the extra-judicial execution was ordered the disturbance which had taken place had been effectually suppressed. Mr. Cowan had at his disposal considerable bodies of troops, and there is no evidence whatever to show that actual immediate danger was or could have been apprehended either from the prisoners themselves, or from other members of the sect to which they belonged. The only fact which can be said to suggest the existence of such danger is, that various small bodies of Kukas were seen in the neighbourhood of Malehr Kotla who promptly disappeared. It appears, however, to His Excellency in Council that their dispersion was owing to the defeat of their associates and not to the summary punishment inflicted, and in this belief he is supported by the view taken by His Honor in your letter of the 7th February above quoted, paragraph 10, in which it is said—

"The Lieutenant-Governor is not of opinion that the evidence now submitted indicates that the immediate retirement of the bands of Kukas who were observed moving towards Kotla was the result of the executions ordered by Mr. Cowan, for in nearly every instance they are said to have gone back on the 15th, the day the attack took place, whereas the executions were carried out on the morning of the 17th. Their retirement appears to have been caused really by the attack having been beaten off by the Kotla people."

4. It is, in short, obvious both from the circumstances of the case and from many expressions in Mr. Cowan's letters that his motive in ordering the executions was to prevent a rising which he considered imminent by an act calculated to strike terror into the whole Kuka sect. In illustration of this, it is to be observed that both Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Cowan refer to the small effect which the execution of the Raikote murderers in due course of law had had in the way of deterring the Kukas from further violence.

5. Before adverting to the peculiar circumstances under which Mr. Cowan acted, the Governor General in Council thinks it right to make some general observations on the principle on which that officer seems to have proceeded, as His Excellency in Council has reason to fear that it may have considerable influence on the minds of officers who feel themselves liable to be placed in positions of difficulty. This principle, perhaps rather felt than avowed, is that law is meant only for quiet times, and that officers are justified in disregarding it, as soon as political danger is apprehended, and in substituting punishments inflicted at their own discretion and without any other measure than their own estimate, formed on the spot under the pressure of immediate excitement, of what is required in the particular case for the sake of example.

6. This view appears to His Excellency in Council to involve a grave error.

7. His Excellency in Council desires to impress in the most emphatic manner on all civil and military officers whom it may concern the broad principle that the law of the land administered by the established courts is the instrument to which Government looks, and in which it trusts, for the purpose of suppressing crime, maintaining peace, and deterring ill-disposed persons from following the example of malefactors; and that it is a grave act of insubordination and presumption for any individual officer to take upon himself to decide upon the spur of the moment that the law is not strong enough to protect society, or that the punishments which can be inflicted in its ordinary course are not sufficiently severe to deter from crime. To do so is to usurp the highest prerogative of the Government. Cases may arise in which Government may consider it necessary to punish particular offences with exceptional severity, or to arm particular officers with special powers of summary trial and execution; but till this is done, the duty of all civil and military officers in all cases is to treat criminals when captured in the regular course of law, that is to say, to hand them over for trial to the proper tribunals.

8. In order to show that this course is not inconsistent with any degree of vigour and promptitude which can be required in the most arduous circumstances, it is necessary to bear in mind that for the suppression of violent crime, and the apprehension and safe custody of offenders, the law authorizes and indeed requires the use of any degree of military force which may be necessary for the purpose. Rebels with arms in their hands, gangs of dacoits banded together for the purpose of robbery and murder, persons in the act of waging war against the Queen, and all who aid and abet them, may and ought to be attacked by force of arms precisely as armed invaders may be attacked. If their behaviour and number is such that it would, upon military grounds, be improper to grant them quarter if they were engaged in ordinary war, they might be killed upon the spot. In short, there is no severity which by the usages of war may be inflicted upon the enemies' troops for the purpose of defeating and breaking them up, which may not in strict accordance with law be inflicted upon bands of criminals, whether rebels or not, for the purpose of their defeat or arrest.

9. The one thing which cannot be permitted to any civil or military officer in any case whatever, is the irregular assumption of the office of the judge and of the legislator. No such officer has right to punish his prisoners, still less has he any right to punish them according to a law made by himself, after the fact, and in reference to the circumstances of a particular case. The law authorizes officers to do whatever is necessary in order to suppress crime and arrest criminals, but neither law nor any principle of justice or policy justifies them in punishing prisoners, when taken, as they think proper.

10. Officers may perhaps be assisted in understanding and applying to particular cases as they arise the principle above stated by a few observations on the policy which they are meant to carry out.

11. To administer justice with mercy is the fixed and settled policy of the Government of India, but it is absolutely essential to this great subject that justice should be administered according to known rules, with due deliberation and with discrimination between degrees of guilt. Sentences pronounced under excitement, and with little time for reflection, are liable to be neither just nor wise. It is probable that they will bear upon them the stamp of individual resentment or anxiety rather than that of deliberate justice. Summary orders are often taken for acts of vigour when they are in truth acts of weakness. Such orders frequently show that those who give them doubt their own strength, and are afraid to be merciful to their opponents.

12. The Governor General in Council cannot consent to assume the attitude in which the ratification of such acts would place him. His Excellency in Council trusts, on the one hand, in the effect which a course of just and merciful rule cannot fail to produce in time in the minds of the people. He relies, on the other hand, on the existence of a military force sufficient to protect the mass of quiet and well-disposed persons against the small minority who for whatever reasons might be willing to plunge the country into anarchy and civil war.

13. His Excellency in Council cannot consent to be forced by the crime of a few fanatics into the sanction of acts repugnant to the whole spirit of British rule. The British Government is strong enough to keep order and suppress crime, and there is no occasion for indiscriminate severity; nor in any case could the exercise of such severity be a source of strength.

14. With reference to the special circumstances of Mr. Cowan's case, His Excellency in Council has to observe as follows.

15. In the first place His Excellency is of opinion that Mr. Cowan's clear duty was to have detained the prisoners in custody until they could be proceeded against in due course of law. Referring to the principles already stated, there is no circumstance which tends to justify or even greatly to excuse Mr. Cowan's conduct. The prisoners were absolutely helpless. A large proportion of them were badly wounded. They had surrendered to very inferior numbers; and were under the guard of a considerable military force, which might have been increased to any required extent. Under these circumstances their illegal indiscriminate execution was a measure for which there was no excuse. His Excellency in Council cannot regard as excuse Mr. Cowan's belief that the execution was politically expedient. In fact, that he set aside the existing law, because he thought it expedient to do so in the particular case, is one of the elements in the offence which His Excellency in Council considers Mr. Cowan to have committed.

16. There are, however, other matters in connection with Mr. Cowan's conduct which it is impossible to pass over, and which have been in part brought to His Excellency's notice at a very late stage in the proceedings. The following references to the documents on record will set this in a clear light.

17. On the 16th January Mr. Cowan telegraphed to the Punjab Government for leave to execute four men in a summary manner.

18. On the same day Mr. Forsyth wrote Mr. Cowan a demi-official note which has been lost, in which Mr. Forsyth directed Mr. Cowan to send the prisoners to Sherpoor to be kept until Mr. Forsyth could send a guard to take charge of them. Mr. Forsyth believes that his letter said that the guard was to take them into Loodiana for trial. Mr. Cowan believes that trial was not referred to. Be this as it may, the letter reached Mr Cowan some hours before any of the executions took place. He says—"I put the note in my pocket and thought no more about it. It contained only a suggestion which could not be acted on, for the captured Kookas were then close to Kotla on their way in." This conduct would imply that in Mr. Cowan's opinion the main point of the note was that the men should be sent to Sherpoor, whereas it should have been also apparent to Mr. Cowan that Mr. Forsyth desired that the men should be kept in custody.

19. The executions, therefore, cannot be reconciled with the spirit of Mr. Forsyth's instruction, and took place before any reply had been received to a telegraphic message sent by Mr. Cowan the day before to the Punjab Government for leave to execute four men only.

21. Before the executions were finished, and whilst six or seven men were tied to the guns, Mr. Cowan received an official letter containing a positive order from Mr. Forsyth to proceed according to law. Mr. Forsyth's words were—"I request that you will prepare at once the case against such as appear to you to be deserving of capital punishment, and I shall then give immediate orders. But with reference to your expressed desire for promptitude, the case is not sufficiently urgent to justify the abandonment of the very simple form of procedure we have at hand." Upon this Mr. Cowan says—"After reading Mr. Forsyth's letter I handed it to Colonel Perkins, District Superintendent of Police, with the remark that it would be impossible to stay the execution of the men already tied to guns, that such a proceeding would have the worst effect on the people around us."

21. His Excellency in Council cannot see that there could have been any serious difficulty in staying the execution without even communicating the reasons for doing so to the by-standers. It was Mr. Cowan's clear duty to obey Mr. Forsyth's order, in a case in which the lives of six or seven persons were at stake and where the act forbidden was upon the face of it illegal.

22. While the Governor General in Council recognizes that the lives of all the criminals involved in the recent outbreak in the Punjab were in principle forfeited to the laws, His Excellency is under the painful necessity of affirming that the course followed by Mr. Cowan was illegal, that it was not palliated by any public necessity, and that it was characterized by incidents which gave it a complexion of barbarity. That course was commenced in opposition to the spirit of instructions received from superior authority, and, in the absence of sanction, invoked but not awaited; it was prosecuted to completion in contravention of positive orders.

23. Under all these circumstances, His Excellency in Council is compelled to direct that Mr. Cowan be removed from the service. He does so with deep regret, as Mr. Cowan's previous character and conduct have been unexceptionable, and as he acted with promptitude in concerting measures for the repression of the movement.

24. It remains now to consider the case of Mr. Forsyth in reference to the approval passed by him on the act of Mr. Cowan, and to the confirmation by him as Commissioner of Umballa of the sentence passed by the native officials of the Malehr Kotla State with the concurrence of Mr. Cowan against sixteen other prisoners.

25. In confirming this sentence, and in ordering the immediate execution of the prisoners, Mr. Forsyth was acting in a political rather than in a judicial capacity. It is the duty of officers so situated to be specially on their guard against permitting the Native States which are under their superintendence to act with a degree of harshness or precipitation alien to the spirit of English rule; and although Mr. Forsyth's proceedings were no doubt legal, that fact alone ought not to protect him from censure, if his proceedings showed a want of that merciful discrimination which ought in all cases to be characteristic of the British administration of justice. In this Mr. Forsyth seems to His Excellency in Council to have failed, and the failure was apparently due to his having permitted a not unnatural desire to support a subordinate, to assume undue prominence in his mind in a case where interests of far greater importance were concerned.

26. On the morning of January 17th, Mr. Forsyth had telegraphed to the Punjab Government as follows:—

"Referring to Cowan's telegram asking permission to execute at once four men. Since then we have got 70 men. I am on the spot, and can dispose of the cases according to form, and without delay. Exceptional action not necessary, and would increase excitement, better allayed, &c., &c."

27. On the night of the 16th he wrote a demi-official letter, which reached Mr. Cowan before the execution. On the 17th he wrote two separate letters, one official and one demi-official; the first directing Mr. Cowan, and the second requesting him in the most pressing though in most friendly terms, not to proceed illegally. On the 18th, having received the report of the executions, he gave an unqualified confirmation of all that Mr. Cowan had done in the following terms: "My dear Cowan,—I fully approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted admirably. I am coming out." Mr. Forsyth thus anticipated without necessity the opinions of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Government of India, committed superior authorities as far as he could to sentiments which might be repugnant to their judgment, and directly reversed his own distinct resolution formed and expressed up to that moment. On the same day he confirmed the sentence of the Malehr Kotla authorities, and ordered the immediate execution of the 16 men condemned by them, a course which was not warranted by the necessity of making a further example, or by the character of the parties concerned, among whom various shades of guilt might by a less cursory enquiry have been discovered.

28. In Mr. Forsyth's explanation of the course taken by him, he says in his letter of the 8th April 1872—

"I take this opportunity to make some remarks explanatory of the sentence carried into execution against the 16 men on the 18th January."

"When the case was submitted for my orders, I had to consider it in its judicial aspect, as well as from a political point of view."

"Now, taking the judicial view of the case as it stood by itself, quite apart from all other considerations, 16 men be longing to a gang who had committed a double series of murders were pronounced to be guilty of the charge preferred against them. The sentence for their crime was death; and, had the case been tried in the courts governed by our codes, it would have been incumbent on me to show very good cause why that sentence should be mitigated. Had the case then been a solitary one, there would have been no more ground for hesitating to confirm a sentence of death passed on 16 men, than there would have been last year for the Chief Court to hesitate to pass sentence on 12 men for the murder of the butchers."

"I had, however, to consider all the surrounding circumstances, and the first one which would naturally influence me was the fact that so many men had already suffered for the same offence. But there were counterbalancing arguments which I now propose to reproduce."

"One consideration was that, if the case admitted of it, Mr. Cowan ought to be supported. However much I might have deprecated his proposed action, and inwardly deplored it when as yet not taken, still when once done I felt myself placed in an entirely different and, it will be readily conceded, in a most difficult position. To hastily disavow his proceedings, and to cancel his acts at such a moment, I considered would be most unwise."

He adds in subsequent paragraphs that he had had a conversation with Ram Singh, which gave him a strong impression of the serious character of the outbreak; that whilst the sentence was awaiting sanction, he heard a report of Kuka bands being in the neighbourhood; and that the Sirdar of Malodh pressed him to pass sentence of death. The prominent feeling in his mind, however, seems to have been that Mr. Cowan ought to be supported in an act which Mr. Forsyth himself had repeatedly forbidden.

29. In conformity with the views enunciated above His Excellency in Council is of opinion that, while Mr Forsyth is undoubtedly guiltless of any illegal action, he has in no small degree identified himself with the errors committed by Mr. Cowan; that he failed to discern his duty as counsellor to a Native Government in a serious emergency; and that he acted eventually in a manner inconsistent with the recognized policy of the Government of India.

30. His Excellency in Council considers that Mr. Forsyth's conduct will be adequately dealt with by his removal from the Commissionership of Umballa to a position in another Province in which he will not have to superintend the judicial proceedings of any Native State, and by an expression of the opinion of the Government of India that he ought not in future be placed in a position in which he would be called upon to exercise similar control and superintendence.

31. The Governor-General in Council is constrained to notice with regret that two documents essential to the information of the Supreme Government in this case were not brought to his knowledge in regular course and at the commencement of this correspondence, viz., the demi-official letter written by Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cowan on the 16th January since mislaid, and the letter addressed by Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cowan on the 18th confirming his proceedings.

32. It is with great concern that His Excellency in Council feels compelled to pass orders which affect so seriously officers whose fault has no doubt been due mainly to over-zeal for the maintenance of peace and order, but he considers it absolutely necessary to cause it to be understood that, whilst every officer will be fully supported in any measures, however rigorous, which he may be justified by law in adopting for the maintenance or restoration of the peace, no one will be permitted to supersede the law at his own discretion. The line between the two things is broad and clear, and the Governor General in Council would be equally prompt to notice any remissness in the use of the means sanctioned by law for suppressing crime and bringing criminals to justice. He has no fear that the course which it has been necessary to take with regard to the present case will deter other officers from a becoming energy and promptitude in the presence of danger. On the other hand His Excellency in Council fears as little that the course now taken will be misunderstood by the native population. He trusts that this example will teach them that under British rule all alike must obey the law, and they may be well assured that the punishment now inflicted on a British officer who has broken the law is not in any way connected with indifference or indulgence to the crimes of those whom he punished unlawfully. Their offence was deserving of exemplary punishment, though it should have been inflicted in a proper manner, with greater moderation and with more discrimination between the degrees of guilt of the persons concerned. And lastly, His Excellency trusts the present decision will make it clear to all classes that such proceedings as Mr. Cowan's are forbidden by law, and are bad in policy, because they leave no time for moderation and discrimination, and so take away the distinction between the deliberate satisfaction of the requirements of justice, and a hasty acceptance of the suggestions of excitement and alarm.

33. In communicating this review of the conduct of the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, the Governor General in Council considers it due to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to refer to the sentiments enunciated by His Honor in connection with those which His Excellency in Council has felt bound to record. The Lieutenant-Governor, from the first, embraced and expressed the opinion that the conduct of Mr. Cowan was unjustifiable in regard to the precipitation, illegality, and indiscriminate rigour of his proceedings. A consideration of the exciting circumstances under which Mr. Cowan acted, of the political danger which he apprehended, and of the necessity of supporting officers of Government in acts even of excessive severity when done in good faith and for the public interest, induced the Lieutenant-Governor to withhold an expression of blame which would have been otherwise in accordance with his sentiments, and of which the Governor General in Council would have approved. His Excellency is, however, happy to be able to recognize that there is no essential difference between the views entertained by the Governor-General in Council and those of the high officer entrusted with the administration and security of a province so important as the Punjab.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News, April* 19.)

A BILL to amend the legislative powers of the House of Lords has been read a first time on the motion of the Lord Chancellor. In the Commons, Ministers have sustained two defeats, Mr. Harcourt having carried an amendment to the Ballot Bill by 121 to 48, and another amendment by Mr. Leatham, accepted by Government was lost by 274 to 246. Mr. Gladstone has stated that the Government were ready in deference to public opinion, to reconsider the question of the grant to Lady Mayo.

M. Thiers has been giving a series of receptions in Paris, at the latter of which the Prince de Joinville and the Comte d'Eu were present.

The report of the committee for enquiring into the capitulations of Sedan and Metz will shortly be laid before the Assembly.

The abolition of the passport system in France has met with universal satisfaction in that country.

The Japanese ambassadors have arrived at Havre from New York.

A rumour that Germany had interfered in the reorganisation of the French army has been contradicted.

Emigration is assuming formidable proportions in Schleswig-Holstein.

The Germans are converting the captured French cannon into church bells.

Serious Carlist disturbances have occurred in several parts of Spain, which the military have been called up on to suppress. The elections have terminated in favour of the Government by a majority of over 100. An English vessel, freighted with arms and ammunition, has been seized by the Spanish authorities.

The sitting of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva on the American Treaty took place on April 15. The proceedings were merely formal.

The opinion in America is said to be in favour of a repudiation of the indirect claims, and it is now likely they will be withdrawn as not being justified by the Washington Treaty.

The boilers of a steamboat on the Mississippi exploded a few days ago, and upwards of sixty persons were killed.

Her Majesty is at Windsor in excellent health. To-day she pays a visit to the ex-Emperor of the French at Chiselehurst.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Milan. They are everywhere most enthusiastically received.

It is reported that the P. and O. Company are about to establish a new harbour at Venice. The contract between the company and the Italian Government concerning the transmission of the mails has been signed.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Albert Abdallah David Sassoon, of Bombay, C.S.I.

The Enchantress, with the remains of the late Lord Mayo, is expected to arrive at Portsmouth in a few days. The funeral, which is to be a public one, is fixed for April 26.

Mr. Hanbury has been returned as the Liberal-Conservative candidate for Tamworth.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has held a *levée* at St. James's Palace on behalf of the Queen.

The marriage of the Marquis of Bute with the Hon. Miss Howard took place on April 16 with great ceremony.

The Archdeaconry of Calcutta has been conferred upon the Rev. Joseph Baly, M.A., rector of Falmouth.

A rule *nisi* has been granted on behalf of the Tichborne claimant to be admitted to bail.

The woman who stands charged with the murder of Madame Riel in Park-lane has been arrested in Paris. She will be brought to London in a few days.

It is stated that the Duke of Edinburgh is likely to visit Dublin in June.

At a meeting of the British Indian Extension Telegraph Company yesterday, the directors declared a further dividend of 2 per cent., making 8 per cent. for the half-year.

The directors of the Delhi and London Bank have declared a divident at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

At a meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, the report states that the deficiency of the past year has been removed. No dividend was announced.

Applicants for the New Russian Loan of 15 millions sterling will probably be allotted one-tenth, the amount tendered in London alone having been five times in excess of the sum required.

The money market has been flat during the week.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir H. S. Wilmot, Bart.; General Ord, R.E.; Admiral W. Slaughter, K.H.; Dr. Short, late Bishop of St. Asaph; Dr. W. Craddock, M.D., Punjab; E. Drew, Esq., P. and O. Co.; C. Horne, Esq., late B.C.S.; Lieut. W. Lumsden, Bombay Retired List; Lady Mayne; Lady Turner; H. Sewell, Esq., City Swordbearer.

SUEZ CANAL.—TONNAGE DUES.

(*Mitchell's Maritime Register*, April 12.)

ON the 21st of August last the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* offered some remarks on the subject of assessing the Toll Dues on the tonnage of vessels passing through the Suez Canal, and pointed out the unequal pressure of the tax so far as relates to British as compared with foreign vessels. It was then rumoured that the managers of the company were in favour of taxing the gross tonnage instead of the nett register, but it was declared no action would be taken without referring the whole system of admeasurement to experts for determination. Since then the solution of the problem has been submitted to a Commission composed of Naval Officers, Naval Constructors, a Hydrographic Engineer, Directors of Foreign Affairs and Commerce, one Mining and five other Engineers. This Commission, having received the opinions of Chambers of Commerce and of private individuals, as also the initiatory report of a sub-committee, reported on the whole subject, and answered the queries put to them—as to "1st. What typical ton should be adopted as the basis for the calculation of the dues," and 2nd. "What relation exists between the typical ton chosen and the official ton of other nations?"—by sending in a lengthened statement, which document has been printed by the Administration of the Suez Canal Company. The report declares upon the application of a system which had been strongly recommended and known as that of the cubic metre; and after pointing out its inconveniences and its unknown modes of measurement, condemns its adoption, on the ground that it would augment the taxable tonnage from 100 to 400. This the Commissioners considered, would have the effect of closing the Canal against navigation. The receipts for transit, the Commissioners held, might be augmented at least 40 per cent. by charging each vessel as many times 10f. as it is capable of transporting tons of merchandise, whether carried or not. The company, it is insisted, have the right to equalise tonnage, and this cannot be done without the adoption of one mode of measurement for the vessels of all nations. One nation alone gives, in the ship's papers the net or register tonnage, and also the gross tonnage depending solely on the total capacity of the vessel, to which it bears a constant proportion; and this affording a basis for the raising of a larger revenue from the same comparative number of vessels, the Company resolved that:—

"Considering that in the actual state of naval construction this gross tonnage corresponds as exactly as possible with the total capacity susceptible of being utilised for cargo:

"Considering that the British flag covers seven-tenths of the total navigation of the Canal: With other considerations, as that nearly all nations have now adopted the principle the English mode of measurement:—The Council of Administration decided on the 4th, and the special assembly of the share-holders confirmed that decision on the 12th of March, that—

"(1) From the 1st of July, 1872, the Company will calculate the Navigation Due of the Canal on the real capacity of vessels.

"(2.) The *gross tonnage* inscribed on the papers of ships measured according to the English method at *present in use* [the italics are in the printed report] will serve as basis of such calculation.

"(3) The tonnage of the ships of all nations whose papers do not indicate the tonnage after the method above described, shall be corrected by means of the last documents of the International Commission of the Lower Danube, rectified or completed if necessary.—[*Vide* Leading Article *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, Aug. 21, 1871.]

"(4.) Vessels which have no papers on board, or only incomplete papers, will be measured by the officers of the company according to the rule *now in use* in England for gauging loaded vessels.

"(5). All spaces covered permanently or provisionally which may not be included in the official tonnage of the vessels, shall be gauged by the officers of the company according to the English method, and the result obtained will be charged with the Navigation Dues.

"(6) Government vessels will be treated, as regards the fees to be paid to the company, according to the regulations laid down for trading ships.

"Although adopting as the basis for the collection of its dues the tonnage resulting from the mode of measurement indicated, the company does not renounce the future right of adopting any such new method of measurement as any present advantages of precision over the present method." On and after the 1st of July next the toll on steamers passing through the Suez Canal will be 10f. per ton gross instead of, as now, on the net register. It rests with the owners of British steamships to quietly acquiesce in this additional tonnage-tax imposition, or to organise a resistance to it. The Dues are to be levied on gross burthen, which will include engine-room space, deck-houses, awning decks, crew spaces, and every part of a ship which is measured in to ascertain the total cubical contents. Taking the net and gross register of four of the large steamers advertised in our columns for India, we find that the average increased tonnage of each, for taxation, would represent 765 tons; which, at 10f. per ton, would be 7,650f. or 306l. per ship. This would be 612l. on a steamer for the voyage out and home. Looking at the extremely low outward rates of freight, and the competition homewards, we think the step taken by the Directors of the Suez Canal Company to be imprudent and deterring. The total number of vessels passing through the Canal in 1871 was 765, but at the rate of admission during the first two months of 1872, the number is likely to exceed 1,200 for the current year. The directors of the company have made the mistake, in calculating their earnings and profits, in giving credit for too great an expansion of trade, *via* Suez, in a short period. The Canal had to be proved a practical success as a navigable channel before capitalists would embark money in the building of steamships; and even when this was established by the ceremonial at the opening of the enterprise, there were obstacles to be overcome. The Eastern Trade, the bulk of which had gone by the Cape of Good Hope, was not likely to be diverted in a few months, and by no means. It takes time to found and permanently create commerce by any new channel, in the face of organised agency and capital in other directions. It was imagined that the enormous trade conducted between Europe, India, Java, Singapore, China, and Japan would collapse all of a sudden, and flow through the Suez route. This was too sanguine a view to take. It must be admitted, however, that the progress of Steam Navigation by the Suez Canal has presented an unprecedented development. That the tolls on this traffic have not yet sufficed to meet the expenditure, and at the same time recoup the bondholders, is not the fault of those who embarked their capital in steamships, on the faith of a tax of 10f. per ton being levied on the net instead of on the gross tonnage. We very much doubt whether shipowners would have shown themselves so eager to invest in steamships for the Suez route if it had been known before that this new surcharge would be imposed. The directors of the company calculate upon a clear balance of 89,300l. on this year's working, and, we presume, the calculation is based on the increased tax for the second half of 1872. This assumes that the monthly progression now going on will not be checked. Time will disclose whether the steamship companies and shipowners can secure such an amount of remuneration for the conveyance of goods as to compensate for this augmentation in tonnage dues. If they can, then the question settles itself without any further trouble. We cannot, however, shut our eyes to the fact that the working expenses of steamers are likely to increase. A Cardiff Correspondent mentions that steam coal has been largely enhanced in price through the colliers' strikes. One wealthy Steam Company, he notes, have just entered into a contract at a price 7/9 per cent. higher than one which has expired. This charge for coal, coupled with 40 per cent. more Tonnage Dues, will be felt on the Suez line; and, if the wages of engineers and firemen are raised by combination, this must also tell disadvantageously on the Suez, and in favour of the Cape, route. The Directors of the Canal Company should, therefore, study the case in all its bearings before they determine to exact dues which the Eastern Trade may be indisposed or unable to pay. By driving steamships out of the Suez line, it is probable that the receipts of the company, if not diminished, will not increase. It is the interest of the company, all must admit, to encourage an extension of the commerce on which the Canal financially depends, and not to turn it off into competitive routes.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH, OF APRIL 20.

PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENON.

A lady wrote of her lover who had become insane that "he had gone out of his mind, but had never gone out of *hers*."

A MORALIST'S LAST REMARK.

There are few actions of my past life which I recal with any pleasure, except instances of having defeated attempts to take me in.

LOGIC FOR LADIES.

It has been said by some wise person, and believed by man not otherwise, that it is in the power of any woman to make any man marry her she pleases. Very well; then do away with actions for breach of promise of marriage.

FIE, MR. FERGUSSON!

The Misses Kirklington have discontinued the *Times*. They could no longer allow a paper to enter their doors which devoted a considerable portion of its space to an article with such an objectionable title as "Rude Stone Monuments."

SOUNDINGS!

The Living down at our village falling vacant, Lord Pavondale left it to the parish to choose the new rector.

Influential Parishioner—"Then am I to understand, Mr. Manlple, that you object to bury a Dissenter?"

The Rev. Mr. Manlple (one of the competitors)—"O, dear me! No, Mr. Jinks; quite the contrary!!"

"IT IS A PRINCE, YOUR GRACE."

[Nurse Lilly, correcting the Iron Duke.

"How is Mrs. Tomkins?"—"Mrs. Montgomery Tomkins is as well as can be expected, Ma'am."

"And the little boy?"—"The little *boy*, Ma'am!"

"Well, the little girl, then?"—"The little *girl*, Ma'am!"

"Yes—one or the other, I suppose?"—"The *Doctor* said as a *heir*'ad arrived, Ma'am!"

TRAGEDY AT THE COUNTER.

Customer (distinctly)—"I want a pair of morning kid gloves—lavender—not stitched at the back: size, eight and three-quarters."

Shopman (as usual),—"Sir?"

Customer (sternly)—"Did you hear what I said?"

Shopman—"Pair of lavender gloves, plain, eight-and-three-quarters?"

[Customer nods, and exit. May the lesson be blessed to shopmen!

MANLY MILLINERY.

Young ladies seem to dress now in a very gentlemanly manner, at least if we may trust this fashionable intelligence:—

"As we prophesied last month, white muslin waistcoats, profusely embroidered and trimmed with lace, are very much admired for demi-toilette; they are lined with silk the same colour as the dress, or its ornaments, if the latter are of a different hue."

An artist might do worse than take a hint from this new fashion if he had to illustrate Tennyson's Princess. "Sweet girl graduates with golden hair" might be fittingly portrayed in academic costume, wherein a white embroidered waistcoat formed a part conspicuous. Fast young female Undergrads might be depicted wearing their waistcoats inside out, in order to display the cut ure of their linings, which, like hat-ribbons, might serve to mark the College Croquet Club whereto they were attached. Well, women are gregarious, and it is no use to fight against the fashion. We can only hope that the wearing of white waistcoats will not lead young ladies, when they get a husband, to don a still more manly article of dress.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.*—"It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has obtained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balance under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 „

EXCHANGES.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per Rupee.

On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
„ 3 do.	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.
„ 1 do.	1s. 10 1/2d.	do.
„ demand	1s. 10 7/16d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 7/16d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 6th May 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

25 Cases Sparkling Hock, superior quality ..... Rs. 28
25 Do. do. Moselle do. 28
50 Do. Deidesheimer Riesling 17
20 Do. Assmannshaeuser Auslese, 1871 20

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON, & Co.'s

Champagne	Rs. 40	per doz.
Sherry	„ 25	„
GORDON'S		
Brown Sherry	„ 24	„
LARRONDE FRERE'S		
St. Julien	„ 12	„
Margaux	„ 15	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 20	„
Superior Old Cognac	„ 35	„
HUDSON & COLLIN'S		
Carlowitz (Hungarian Wine)	„ 15	„
W. McEWAN'S		
Beer, Quarts	„ 4-8	„
Ditto Pints	„ 2-8	„

REMINGTON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE:—		
Real Dry Veuve Clicquot	Rs. 40	per doz. quarts.
Ditto Ditto	„ 25	per 2 doz. pints.
Sillery	„	20 per dozen qts.
STILL HOCKS:—		
Laubenheimer